Wilmington Journal.

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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

J. A. ENGELHARD, Editor and Prop.

TO WHOM ALL LETTERS ON BUSINESS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

The Policy of the Government.

Four years ago President GRANT began his Administration of the Government with the declaration that "he had no policy to enforce against the wishes of the people."

He announced, upon the reception of the news of his re-election, that "he will endeavor so to shape his official conduct as to meet the expectation of the country, and to unite the people in stronger bonds of peace."

If he allows the most malignant advisers of his party to define now the "expectation of the people," as he did the "wishes of the people" four years ago, we fear that the policy of the Administration towards the South will not be softened by time, if it is not sharpened by overwhelming success.

Before the re-election of President GRANT, but after that event was certainly foreshadowed by the result of the October elections, the New York *Herald* said:

"We shall keep a sharp eye upon Congress, and shall watch jealously for a reversal of all those laws by which the Southern States are now distinguished from the Northern States, and subjected to Federal interference, direct or indirect, in their local governments. We shall call upon General GRANT for such a broad, comprehensive, liberal treatment of the South as will effectually blot out all resemblances of the war of the rebellion, all resentments between the sections and races, and make us, in heart as well as in name, the people of the United States."

The New Orleans *Picayune*, commenting upon this paragraph from a recent leader of the *Herald*, admits the policy of the *Herald* to be excellent, but considers it quite too good for either General GRANT or any other man to carry out. It is a policy which seems to suppose that men are mere automatons, to be made by government just what government ordains; and that interest is all in the affections of men. It ignores our spiritual nature, with all its high and burning sensibilities and passions. "Blot out all resemblances of the war of the rebellion!"—"all resentments between the sections and races, and make us in *heart*, as well as in name, the people of the United States." Does the *Herald* remember the words of Macbeth?

"Canst thou administer to a mind diseased;
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow;
Raise out the written tablet of the brain;
And with some sweet oblivious antidote,
Cleanse the stuffed bosom from the perilous stuff
Which weighs upon the heart?"

Justice and free government, continues the *Picayune*, the North can give to the South when they restore it to themselves—but the affections of the people are beyond its control. These, with their clinging sympathies, are as often the result of the past as of the present. All the lost fraternity and affection between the North and the South—all "the resentments between the sections and races"—are the creations of eighty years of intercourse, including the last decade.

Man's moral nature is so constituted that it is impossible for him to love what is hateful, or to confide in what he has found untrustworthy. Generations of kindly intercourse, reciprocal benefactions, and deserved confidence, can hardly bring the people of the North and South into harmonious identity. The characteristics of the people are too different—the contests between them too terrible—and the hate engendered too dire (blazing out in the North far more than in the South)—for any reasonable statesman to hope for anything more than a respectful toleration of each other, and a friendly commercial intercourse. Interest will aid to keep them together, provided the government which binds them together is free. But the government of the United States is not a free government; and amongst the various policies laid down by the *Herald*, "to make us in heart as well as in name the people of the United States"—the great, the controlling, the only instrumentality by which this result can be effected, is entirely omitted—a free government, which all the people of the United States can embrace and love. At present, the Southern people see in the government of the United States, as the Northern people have made it, an irresponsible, arbitrary despotism, enough of itself, if there was nothing more, forever to repel the sections asunder. Every item of the things the *Herald* complains of are the direct fruits of this despotism. It is this which has spread over the land a moral darkness worse than the physical darkness of Egypt. It is this which is eating out of the hearts of the people all aspirations for a pure and just government, and renders vice respected when triumphant by corruption. It is this which makes it decent and fashionable for Senators in Congress and distinguished Americans abroad, to accept the hospitalities of a fugitive thief—hospitalities furnished at the expense of the taxpayers of Georgia, which is announced to the country as follows:

Ex-Governor Bullock entertained Senator Sumner and a large party of distinguished Americans at a *dejeuner* at his residence in the Champs Elysees last week.

It is this which, scorning the people, builds up its power in a money oligarchy as unscrupulous and remorseless as Roman imperialism, or the inquisition of the middle ages. Enthroned in a majority in Congress, it has made the legislation of the United States nothing but expedients of legislative robbery and hate—building up vast monopolies on the one hand, and with the other harrassing the South with the foulest and most degrading tyranny. So long as the *Herald* supports such a government, let it spare its counsels for a renewed harmony between the North and the South. The antagonism is between political liberty and a consolidated despotism—the constitution our fathers gave us, and the constitution the North has imposed upon us by fraud and military force. GRANT, tyrant that he is, by nature is nothing. The corruption which bloats and festers in the government at Washington, nothing. This is everything—a free government! To be united, we must be first free.

In the lives of nations as in those of individuals, there are moments of crisis upon which hang their future destinies for weal or for woe. After following, for upwards of seventy years, the straight course of freedom and prosperity marked out by the founders of their Government, the American people reached the embranchment of another route. By moving steadily in the original direction—by clinging to the precepts and the traditions of their past, they could have kept on indefinitely in the way of happiness and liberty. They chose to turn into the rugged and difficult path of sectional hatred and coercion, and to stultify their own principles and history to an extent hitherto unparalleled. Four years of war and seven years of persecution were the fruits of their fatal deviation from the path of rectitude. But the worst consequence that followed was the utter political demoralization of the conquerors themselves and their complete indifference to political right and wrong. Having, for an unjust purpose, laid a sacrilegious hand upon the ark of the Constitution, they have destroyed the prestige of its sacredness, and they will vainly look to it for protection against the despotic power which they are consolidating for their own future oppression.

Again, at this day, the American people stand at the fork of two roads. The first, by a tedious circuit over many a rough and difficult ascent, and through many a miry and unwholesome swamp, leads back at last into the straight road from which they never should have deviated. The second, by a broad and rapid descent, leads into that same wilderness of despotism, revolution and anarchy, which has engulfed Mexico and the South American Republics.

The choice must be made now, but it has blindly been left to the choice of the President and his advisers. We cannot believe that the American people have deliberately elected to yield up the best part of their liberties, and to establish a strong centralized power which will hold them subject to its will. But through ignorance and indifference to their rights and their duties, they are bringing about the same result. In the days when the Roman Republic had become only a name the ruling classes abandoned all care for their freedom and their country in their greed for the plunder of the conquered provinces, and the "plebs" clamored for nothing more than "*Panem et circenses.*" The American people, (leaving out the South, which has no voice in the matter,) care only for the pursuit of wealth, and seem to be willing to submit to any government that promises material prosperity for the present moment; and freedom is in danger of utterly perishing on this continent through the thirst for gold and the want of vigilance of the people.

If General Grant were gifted with statesmanship, we might hope that he would rise to the height of the situation and make himself an imperishable name as the restorer of his country. But all the world knows that his ideas of government are just what might be expected of a regimental subaltern. He knows but two alternatives—to employ brute force, or "to let the machine run itself." He is the tool of unscrupulous and irresponsible advisers, who have no care beyond their own selfish ends, and who will at any time sacrifice the dearest interests of their country to pocket a few hundred thousand dollars. We have, therefore, every cause to fear that all the lofty and generous considerations which urge the adoption of a statesmanlike policy for the next four years will be utterly ignored, and the country will be in a worse condition in 1876 than it is now.

But yet our duty is plain. We must neither despair nor give up. We must hold up and vindicate under defeat and disaster the principles of free government which made this country what it once was, and what it may become again when the errors and passions of this generation shall have passed away. The assertion will, no doubt, be ridiculed by the overwhelming majority that rules the hour, but it is none the less true. The defeated Democracy are the sole representatives and supporters of free government on this continent. Their being in a small minority is no argument against them, for so is the Church of God a small minority of mankind; and, as in the days of old, the deliverance of Israel depended upon those seven thousand men who had never bent the knee to Baal, so in the future the only hope for free institutions rests in those who in this day of tribulation and apostacy will hold firm to the doctrines of the Constitution as it was before the war.

Let us therefore gird on our armor and resolve to fight the good fight unto the end. Let us strive to preserve all that can be saved of local self government.

So long as the liberty of the "Commons" is not utterly crushed there is hope for the future. England in the darkest days of her despotism always maintained her municipal liberties and it is through their influence that she shook off the yoke of tyranny.—Let us therefore struggle for all that is left us, confident that when the people of the North begin to feel the weight of the yoke they have laid upon themselves, they will gladly return to the Constitution of our fathers.

Maryland Coal.

A feature new to the coal trade is the report that there has been quite a number of orders received for Cumberland coal to be shipped to points where English coal has been used, and it is generally conceded that the trade is in a healthier condition than at any previous time this year. Several vessels have already left Georgetown with cargoes of soft coal for foreign countries, and others are expected to arrive and clear before the close of navigation.

Cheap Living.

The cheapness of living in France is due not only to the price of articles, but to the simple and unostentatious manners of the people. A writer in Fraser's Magazine says that however small or reduced the income of a genteel family in France, their social position is not in the least affected by their circumstances; and that the general diffusion of wealth shown by the French loan is owing to the economical living and the thriftiness of the women, who generally participate in the business of earning a livelihood. And then, when the children marry, they continue to live under the parental roof, as before, in one family, thus reducing the expenses and holding the families in a sort of communion until both parents are dead.

The Wonderful Presidential Election.

The Administration triumph is complete. The returns, as they are received, only record how overwhelming is the Liberal defeat. It is without parallel. And how strange!

Four years ago, when the country had very recently emerged from a great civil war; when the prejudices and passions of the strife were rankling in the hearts of the people, and its wounds were still bleeding, the political party claiming to represent the conquerors, put forward the great hero of the war as their Presidential candidate.

On the other hand, the Democratic party went into the contest under the charge of opposition to the war; saddled certainly with the sympathies of the defeated "rebels"; in violent opposition to the "reconstruction measures" of Congress; and under a leader, who, if he had not been a peace Democrat, had, as Governor of New York, thwarted some of the tyrannical measures of the Federal Administration. And, too, the candidate for Vice President, upon the eve of his nomination, had declared his will to oppose, with arms if necessary, the Radical encroachments upon the rights of the States and the liberties of the people.

Under all these fortuitous circumstances, and with the absolute certainty that their cause was hopeless, the Democratic party was defeated only three hundred thousand, in a total of more than five and a half millions of votes.

Four years have elapsed since then. The prejudices and passions of the war *should have* assuaged, its wounds *should be* healed. It is time that the "peace" angel of the conquering general should, at least, show the tips of her white wings. The hero-soldier had dwindled down to an ordinary, common-place, gift-taking, horse racing President, and his infirmities of appetite and taste showed him to be "no better than he ought to be." Puritanic New England, which had fallen down in idolatrous reverence before the hero of Vicksburg and Appomattox, had turned, shuddering, from the *habitue* of the tippling shops and race course of Long Branch. His party and the country recognized in the successful soldier the unsuccessful civilian. Under these circumstances General Grant was renominated for the Presidency.

On the other hand, the Democratic party had "accepted the situation." Its platform recognized the "reconstruction acts" as the law of the land. Nay, more, it showed its faith by its works. Uniting with the foremost leaders of the Republican party, who had been driven from its ranks by its disregard of the Constitution of the country, and its violent assaults upon the liberties of the people, the Democratic party pronounced in favor of a lifelong opponent, for many years the most able leader of his party.

With Horace Greeley for President, the allied forces of the Democracy and the Reform Republicans went into the late contest with Reconciliation and Purification as the battle cry. And behold the result!

Defeat! Rout! Disaster! Not hotly contested. Not by three hundred thousand votes. Six, seven, eight hundred thousand, probably a million of votes is the dreary record which the telegraph and mails are daily scoring in our columns.

And why?

Can it be said that Greeley, and Sumner, and Trumbull, and Curtin, and Schurz, and Banks, and Palmer, and a thousand other Republican leaders, embracing most of the brain and character of the party, are merely political sore-heads, without cause for their quarrel with, and their separation from, their party? Can it be that their grave apprehensions for the safety of the country are naught but the idle echoes of disappointed ambitions? Men do not ordinarily sacrifice positions in the United States Senate; do not abandon Foreign Missions; do not retire from Gubernatorial chairs, for the sake of a silly and profitless quarrel with their President and party.

Or can it be that these men do really apprehend danger? do see a tendency in their party to uproot and destroy the foundations of civil government? And if so, why such a paltry following? Yesterday the most careless expression of Sumner and Banks was the accepted doctrine of the ruling party in Massachusetts. Yesterday Curtin's name was the synonym of patriotism and popularity in Pennsylvania. Yesterday the hundreds of thousands of soldiers from Illinois, who followed Palmer to victory, placed him triumphantly in the Chair of State. To-day their influence is gone, their voices unheard, their warnings disregarded and derided. And why?

Is political Republicanism more popular now than four years ago? Has President Grant achieved victories more renowned than did General Grant?

The Northern people want peace, so they declare. And just here was the fatal mistake made by the Liberals. They do not want any "shaking of hands across the bloody chasm" with "rebels." They want restoration indeed, but not reconciliation. Restoration pays taxes, produces revenues, restores commerce. Reconciliation is a barren, unprofitable sentiment, and with whipped "rebels," it is too trying for loyal nerves.

The dog-kennel, the horse-stable, the race-course, the tippling-shops, have not been regarded by the pious North, as altogether suitable resorts for the "head of the nation," nor has cigar smoking and whiskey-drinking been thought to be the chief aim of the President. But then amnesty to the South, reconciliation with "rebels," bloody specters of a new secession, are yet greater evils. The time has not yet come, and will it ever? when this country can be carried upon the platform of reconciliation. Let the successor of Mr. Greeley present his clenched fist, and not his open hand, to Southern "rebels." *In hoc signo vinces.*

The Home Journal, of New York, says: Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, son of President Grant, will be married early during the coming year to Miss Wright, daughter of the late General Wright, of the United States army.

Punch asks: "Why is the man who does not bet as bad as a man who does? Because he is no *better*."

From the Raleigh News.

Russell's Miscarriage.

But man, proud man,
Dressed in a little brief authority,
Most ignorant of what he's most assured.
His glassy essence,—like an angry ape,
Plays such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As makes the angels weep.
Measure for Measure.

We copy elsewhere from the Wilmington JOURNAL a facetious article, giving the feelings of the editors of that paper during the progress of the efforts of Cantwell, the Radical Solicitor, and Russell, the Radical Judge, to have the JOURNAL indicted for libel.

The Judge made three special charges to the Grand Jury of New Hanover on the subject, in which he told them that the article in the JOURNAL, charging Judge Bond with being a scoundrel, was libelous, and intimated that they would perjure themselves if they did not find a *true bill*.

The Judge lost his temper in the mean time, and hinted to the jurors that they might be committed for contempt if they disobeyed his instructions. He grossly insulted them and attempted to *bully* them into measures.

But the wordy and diffuse Solicitor and the precocious Judge utterly failed of their purpose, for the indictment was not made.

We think the JOURNAL right in treating the matter facetiously. It was a farce, in its strictest sense, and presents a fine subject for a first class humorous article.

The idea of such men as Cantwell and Russell setting themselves up in North Carolina as paragons of judicial propriety and luminaries of the law—Cantwell of cockade notoriety, and Russell, the precocious Judge! Such creatures as these, by the grace of Radicalism and negro votes, "clothed with a little brief authority," have made a ridiculous figure of themselves, and are the laughing stock of the public.

Russell and Cantwell—*par nobile fratrum*—are remarkable men. Their attempt to break down the influence of the JOURNAL has recoiled upon their own heads.

The Wilmington JOURNAL is a brave, fearless, independent paper, and laughs to scorn the puny efforts of the brace of Radical expounders of the law whose names are mentioned above, to stifle its voice or affect its power. Its influence will be felt long after the names of Cantwell and Russell have been forgotten—unless perchance they have achieved an immortality of infamy in their endeavors to overthrow one of the chief bulwarks of human freedom—a free and incorruptible press.

From the Hickory Tavern Eagle.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

Again an attempt has been made to prostitute the courts to subserve personal and partisan malice. The late attempt of Solicitor Cantwell and Judge Russell, of the Wilmington District, to indict the editor of the Wilmington JOURNAL for libel, in calling Judge Bond a "*scoundrel*," is not only contemptible and cowardly, but a gross usurpation of power. The action of the Grand Jury in returning "not a true bill" in the face of the irate Judge, is a manly vindication of their honor and prerogative, as well as a merited rebuke to a vindictive and partisan Judge.

The Liberty of the Press, the right of public discussion, and the responsibility of public functionaries, would be but vain delusions—empty sounds—if partisan Judges are thus permitted to prostitute the courts and the grand juries of the country.

Hon. Thomas A. Wickliffe, one of the managers of the "Peck impeachment trial," in his bold and masterly argument, before the High Court of Impeachment, on the 13th day of January, 1827, in speaking of the liberty of the press, said:

"He tells you that 'it has been from time immemorial, and ever will be the perpetual decantatum on the lips of all libellers.' He tells you that it must be restrained. Courts of justice have their ideas of the true liberty of the press. Liberty of the press, of speech, and the trial by jury, are but the hobbies of political demagogues. That its licentiousness must be restrained, &c. What power, let me ask, shall attempt this daring deed? The executive cannot do it; Congress has no power; both combined dare not do it. They once tried it, but wo unto the politician who shall again attempt to muzzle the press, or regulate its exercise. The attempt to do it has recently cost one monarch his throne, and lighted all Europe in a blaze—and we are now gravely debating in the American Senate, the power of a district judge over the freedom of the press. If the press is to be regulated and its licentiousness restrained, and its abuses punished, in the name of high Heaven, confide the power anywhere sooner than in the unbridled discretion of a weak or wicked judge. The liberty of the press, whatever it is, is protected by the constitution, is connected with the liberty of man, and must not be and cannot be separated from it.

Its tendency to licentiousness is better borne than any attempts to restrain it by any department of this government. I have been taught to believe that the freedom of the press consists in the right to publish truth with impunity, with good motives, and for justifiable ends, whether it respects goverment, magistracy or individuals." It is better to bear with licentiousness than to endanger its usefulness by legislative or judicial restraints. It is the sensitive plant in the garden of freedom; touch it by the rude hand of power, and it withers. How much has it done for human liberty in this hemisphere? What is it not doing for the cause of freedom in the other? What country can be enslaved with a free press? Tyrants of every grade fall and cower beneath its powers; and shall we permit a district judge, the least of our judicial corpse, to fetter and bind this mighty engine of freedom in his judicial meshes? With a press free and unshackled, my country will retain her freedom. With it she has nothing to dread from the rude assaults of power, or the more slow approaches of corruption. Usurpation by force or fraud will meet exposure, so long as we protect the freedom of the press.'"

The Last Days of Dan Rice's Celebrated Horse Excelsior.

During the performances of Dan Rice's Circus at Cincinnati, Ohio, during the week ending October 19th, it was observed that the old horse did not seem in his usual spirits, and in attempting to go through his usual performances would sink down exhausted. On the night of the 19th he was brought in the ring for the last time. He went through a part of his performances, but before it was half over he had to be led out, trembling and scarcely able to walk. Mr. Rice then, in a little speech, which was full of pathos, told the crowd that Excelsior, who had traveled with him for the past eighteen years, and who was almost a child to him, could not live much longer. He had been his constant companion, and had helped him to make most of the money he had had during that time. He loved him not for this so much as for the almost inhuman traits and human intelligence that he possessed, and now that he was about to die he felt a pang in his heart as if he was indeed human. The old horse, he said, would be taken to Mr. Connelly's stable, on Raymiller street, where everything that was possible would be done to make him comfortable, and when he died he would have an honorable interment. The father of this horse, "Old Excellsior," when he died at Baltimore, many years ago, was buried with great pomp. At the conclusion of his speech, the showman's eyes filled with tears, and not a few of his auditors joined with him.

Presidential Elections of the Past.

The Philadelphia "Press," in a glorification over the great triumph of President Grant, recalls all the elections of the past to prove it to have been the most complete popular endorsement ever received by any President. As the following historical facts are interesting, we copy them from its article:

To appreciate the fullness of the triumph, let us indulge for a moment in a brief retrospect of the Presidential struggles and electoral votes of the past. In the first election, at which only ten of the States voted, the choice of electors in all save one (Virginia) was made by the Legislatures. Of the sixty-nine electoral votes, George Washington received every one. In the second election for President, in 1792, Washington again received all the electoral votes, 130. In the third, at which he declined to be a candidate, John Adams was elected after a hard struggle, receiving 71 out of the 138 votes. In the fourth election, with every State voting for electors after its own fashion, the Electoral College was divided into 77 votes for Thomas Jefferson and 77 for Aaron Burr, and the election devolved upon the House of Representatives. The end of that memorable struggle was the choice of Thomas Jefferson for President, and a constitutional amendment preventing the recurrence of such a state of affairs in the future.

In the fifth election, Thomas Jefferson was again successful, receiving 164 out of 178 electoral votes. In the sixth election, James Maddison received 122 out of 176 votes. In the seventh, he had 128 to 89 for De Witt Clinton. James Monroe, his successor, had at first election 183 to 34 for Rufus King, and at his second, 228 to 1 for John Quincy Adams, almost a unanimous vote. In 1824, Andrew Jackson received 99 votes, John Quincy Adams 84, W. H. Crawford 41, and Henry Clay 87. The election devolved upon the House of Representatives, and Adams was chosen by the vote of Kentucky, cast by Mr. Clay. Since that time the vote has stood as follows:

Year.	Candidate	Party.	Electoral Vote.
1828	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	178
1828	John Q. Adams	Federal	83
1832	Andrew Jackson	Dem.	219
1832	Henry Clay	Whig	49
1832	John Floyd	Whig	11
1832	William Wirt	Whig	7
1836	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	170
1836	W. H. Harrison	Whig	73
1836	Hugh L. White	Whig	26
1836	Daniel Webster	Whig	14
1836	W. P. Mangum	Whig	11
1840	Martin Van Buren	Dem.	60
1840	W. H. Harrison	Whig	234
1840	James G. Birney	Liberty	
1844	James K. Polk	Dem.	170
1844	Henry Clay	Whig	105
1844	James G. Birney	Liberty	
1844	Zachary Taylor	Whig	163
1848	Lewis Cass	Dem.	107
1848	Martin Van Buren	Free Soil	
1852	Franklin Pierce	Dem.	254
1852	Winfield Scott	Whig	42
1852	John P. Hale	Free Soil	
1856	James Buchanan	Dem.	174
1856	J. C. Fremont	Rep.	114
1856	Millard Fillmore	American	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	180
1860	S. A. Douglas	Dem.	12
1860	J. C. Breckinridge	Dem.	72
1860	John Bell	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln	Rep.	216
1864	G. B. McClellan	Dem.	21
1868	U. S. Grant	Rep.	214
1868	Horatio Seymour	Dem.	80

HORACE GREELEY.

HE RESUMES THE EDITORSHIP OF THE TRIBUNE, AND DEFINES HIS POSITION FOR THE FUTURE.

The New York Tribune publishes the following:

A Card.—The undersigned resumes the editorship of the Tribune, which he relinquished in embarking in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor; but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, he will gladly do so. For the present, however, he can best commend the consummation by silence and forbearance. The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them, for the present, he remits it. Since he never will again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry, and useful arts than a partisan journal can do; and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism. Sustained by a generous public, he will do his best to make the Tribune a power in the broader field it now contemplates as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partisanship. HORACE GREELEY.

New York, November 6, 1872.

Position of the Charlotte Democrat.

The last Charlotte Democrat reads a lecture to the Radical papers that have been recently assailing Mr. Yates for his bold and manly course in denouncing certain Radical officials:

The Democrat adds:

"We don't exchange with some of the Radical concerns that we learn have been abusing us, but we merely say for the information of others that if any one ever thought we would hesitate to expose incompetent and corrupt Judges and dishonest Radical office-holders generally, he may learn his error by reading the Democrat.—If Grant is re-elected President we shall take more trouble and time hereafter to expose official rascality than we have heretofore done."

The Fatal Bracelet—And the Deadly Coin—A Beautiful Jewess Married Before She Knew It.

The Paris Siecle tells a curious story illustrating the evil consequences of arbitrary notions concerning marriages held by the followers of religious sects in opposition to the simple view of the matter taken by the State. The ancient customs of the Hebrew nation make the reception by a young woman of a gift from a young man, tendered with the words: "I consecrate thee to myself with this," a valid marriage. A young and indigent man, being in want of a rich wife, fixed upon a wealthy young Jewess as a fit person upon whom to try a stratagem suggested by this custom:

He introduced himself to the lady as a jeweller in the town, and succeeded in making her choose a bracelet. While paying him she saw that she had not sufficient money, and said so to the pretended jeweller. He instantly handed her a coin, at the same time pronounced the sacramental words.

The girl immediately threw down the piece, but the rascal had, in the opinion of the bigoted rabbis, acquired sufficient right over her to induce them to summon her to the synagogue that the affair might be investigated. They finally decided that the conditions making the gift a marriage had not been fulfilled; but the poor girl fell ill from agitation and anxiety, and died in a few days.

"Do you prefer Newport this season?" asked a wife of her husband. "No, ma'am," said the husband, "I prefer old port." The wife smiled, and so did her husband, soon after.

LOCAL.

THE VOTE OF THIS COUNTY.

Wilmington Township—Greeley 1,089, Grant 1,982—Grant's majority 893.

Union Township—Greeley, 69; Grant, 101—Grant's majority, 32.

Rocky Point Township—Greeley, 74; Grant, 248—Grant's majority, 174.

Federal Point Township—Greeley, 16; Grant, 43—Grant's majority, 27.

Harnett Township—Greeley, 74; Grant, 184—Grant's majority, 110.

Cape Fear Township—Greeley, 23; Grant, 176—Grant's majority, 153.

Columbia Township—Greeley, 82; Grant 119—Grant's majority, 37.

Masonboro' Township—Greeley, 49; Grant 34—Greeley's majority, 15. In this township Abbott runs 13 votes behind his ticket.

Lincoln Township—Greeley, 109; Grant, 144—Grant's majority, 35.

Grant Township—Greeley 104, Grant 154. Grant's majority 50.

Caswell Township—Greeley 116, Grant 139. Grant's majority 23.

Holly Township—Greeley 30, Grant 63. Grant's majority 33.

Holden Township—Greeley 44, Grant 56. Grant's majority 12.

TOTAL.

Total vote of New Hanover county—Greeley 1,879, Grant 3,443. Grant's majority 1,564, against 1,353 majority for Caldwell in August.

THE official vote for Columbus county stands Greeley 730, Grant, 777. Grant's majority 47.

CAPTAIN MORRISON, of the W., C. & R. R. R., says that Steve Lowrey and Andrew Strong, the remaining two of the outlaws, were both at Moss Neck yesterday morning when the train passed there. They were heavily armed, but evidently not on the war path at the time. They conversed very freely on all subjects, being particular in their inquiries in regard to the health of our city.—*Daily Journal, 10th.*

A negro named Jas. McKethan, who returned to Columbus county about 2 weeks ago after a year's absence in South Carolina, was accidently discovered dead in the woods in about 1½ miles of Whiteville yesterday. His sister resides about 3 miles from W., and he started to go there on his return from S. C., and was quite sick at the time. He must have been overcome with the disease and stopped in the woods and died.—*Daily Journal, 10th.*

PROBABLE MURDER.—Yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, a difficulty occurred on Brunswick, between Second and Third streets, between Emma Arp and Delia Robeson, both colored, caused, it is believed, by jealousy of a man. The woman Arp was struck by Robeson on the head with a hatchet, making a long gash in the left side, and severing the temporal artery. The injured woman was taken to the College, on Third street, where the wounds were dressed by Dr. H. S. Norcom. She was afterwards removed to her home, and it is thought that the injuries will prove fatal.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.—The Board met again yesterday morning.

A. V. Horrell was appointed Constable for Caswell township, for the unexpired term, vice —— McDuffie, resigned.

Report of Committee on Public Buildings, relative to condition of County Jail was received and ordered spread on the minutes.

The appointment of one night janitor for the jail was ordered, during the continuance of the work thereon, as recommended by the Committee. Duncan Holmes received the appointment at a salary of $30 per month.

The following is the report of the Committee on Public Buildings, referred to above:

The Committee on Public Buildings beg leave to submit the following report relative to necessary improvements in the county Jail, and suggestions of the Grand Jury empaneled at last term of Superior Court.

1st. That a suitable supply of bedding to meet present wants has already been ordered.

2d. For heating purposes in the second and third stories, one double base Sanford heater and cone, to be placed in second story, with register above, has been ordered, to cost $125, set in the building with all necessary pipe, register, &c. complete.

3rd. We recommend that the inside grating to the windows in the second story be taken out and sold, being that they afford no additional security to retention of prisoners; and further taking into consideration the great insecurity of the jail, we recommend the employment of one night guard, whose duty it shall be to patrol the corridors between the outer walls and the cells, during the night time, and have charge of the heating apparatus during the same time; the appointment to be made and the wages to be fixed by the Commissioners. We also recommend that small wooden bed frames be constructed, with out iron work, and placed in each cell.

Respectfully submitted,

LAWSON E. RICE,
Acting Chairman for Committee.

Board adjourned to meet again on next Wednesday evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock.
Daily Journal, 10th.

A FEMALE FOOL.

A Comanche Brave Captures the Heart of a Washington Millionaire's Daughter.

Among the red men now visiting the capital to smoke the pipe of peace is a youthful Comanche brave, who has attracted no little attention from the ladies of Washington. The other day, during the visit of several familes to the hotel where he is stopping, he saw a pretty young lady of about his own age, the daughter of one of the wealthiest men of the city, and fell so violently in love with her at first sight that when the party left the house he followed her to her residence. For two or three days subsequently he was observed hanging around the vicinity, occasionally catching a glimpse of her; and, strange to say, the young lady has conceived an equally violent passion for him. On Saturday last she went out riding with him in the elegant barouche belonging to the paternal mansion, and when those having charge of her strictly forbade any further exhibitions of such bad taste on her part, she frankly declared her intention of wedding the Comanche. On the other side, the young Indian has been supplied with money and declares that he will not return to the happy hunting-grounds of the West unless the object of his devotion should go with him. Of course such a deplorable state of affairs has necessitated some action on the part of the authorities. The Commissioner of Indian affairs has therefore been notified that the susceptible Comanche must be made to leave the city forthwith, and a thousand dollar draft has been tendered by a brother of the misguided girl, as a bonus for his departure. But the Comanche is incorrigible, and steadily resists all overtures. The delicate circumstances of the case, and the fear of their names being given publicity in the event of a denouement, have so far worked upon the relatives of the girl that she will be taken hence to New York on the through train to-night, and notwithstanding the lateness of the season, will quietly take passage for Europe by an early steamer, the distracted millionaire whose daughter she is, perceiving no other way to cure her of her unhappy predilection.—*Boston Traveler.*

The Press and the Election.

[From the New York Tribune.]

THE IMMEDIATE RESULT.

Gen. Grant was yesterday re-elected to the Presidency by the popular votes of every Northern State, with those of South Carolina, and possibly of two or three other States below the line. There is scarcely a parallel to the completeness of the rout and the triumph. Democrats have vied with Liberal Republicans in contributing to it, some of them by voting directly for Grant electors; many more by neglecting to vote at all. For the present the Liberal movement seems crushed.

Let no man accuse the able and shrewd politicians who, as the Republican National Committee, directed the canvass for Gen. Grant's re-election, with squandering the unprecedented sums raised and disbursed by them in this contest—with having played a whole park of artillery to kill a fly. The Liberal movement was at one time formidable, and had a prospect of success. Had not millions been expended to arrest its progress in the State elections of the last three months, it might even have swept the country, though all the money raised in its behalf would at best have been pence to balance pounds. But a peril anticipated is often a peril averted. Thousands of the voters of North Carolina, Vermont and Maine, were convinced by money that they might better vote the Administration than the Liberal ticket, and that, if they could not so vote, it was their interest to stay at home on election day and not vote at all. Thus the Liberal Republican strength in those States was nearly neutralized by Democrats who "would'nt eat crow" when they could get $5 to $20 each for not eating it. Thus was secured to the Grant State ticket a small majority in North Carolina, and nearly the Republican majorities of 1868 in Vermont and Maine; and thus was encouragement given to the enormous outlay by which Pennsylvania was made to roll up for Hartranft at least treble her Republican majority. There was nothing purchasable in the Keystone State that was not bought, whether of voters, electioneers, or inspectors and canvassers; and but one party had the wherewithal to buy.—The small yet ample majorities in Ohio and Nebraska, with the balanced result in Indiana, assured all who stood aloof watching the struggle as cool spectators that Gen. Grant's re-election was highly probable; and at once a stampede to the winning side began which grew day by day more formidable. If we, who were in the thick of the fight, could not see this, it was obvious to those who profited by it, and their hopes were swiftly swelled into certainties. Thousands who had been perspiring with zeal for the Liberal cause silently dropped into the swelling torrent. The gallant few who stood out might as well have tried to stem the torrent of Niagara.

Well, we did our best to stem it, believing firmly 1. That no President should be re-elected while wielding the enormous patronage of our highest station—holding that each should be shielded from all temptations to use those powers for personal ends. 2. That this country was in great need of a genuine Civil Service Reform which should restore to her office-holders that freedom to think, decide and act on political issues which is their birthright, but which they cannot enjoy under the present system, and which should enable them to give their days to the public duties for which they are paid, rather than to patrolling and electioneering in the partisan interest of their patron and chief. 3. That the war-wasted, tax-plundered, debt-covered, half-bankrupt South should be cheered with a well-grounded hope of honester rule and brighter days, wherein the carpet-bagger shall cease to plunder, as the Ku Klux Klan have long since ceased to alarm and outrage.

It did seem to us that the time had fully come for a national reconciliation, whereby the destinies of the South should be confided to the better portion of her people of both races, and the master spirits of such travesties of Republican rule as South Carolina and Arkansas be made to quail under the frown of Federal authority, and either reform their ways or relinquish their abused power. And it seemed to us that such enormous defalcations as Paymaster Hodge's $474,000 ought at least to be explained before power is returned to the hands which wielded it while such great frauds went on for years undetected. But the people have decided otherwise, and we bow to their decision.

The wealth of the country, and especially the incorporated wealth, rallied to the support of Gen. Grant, and poured out its millions in his behalf. It did not generally deny that his civil career had been faulty; it merely insisted that that of his competitor had been and would be more so. Then our manufacturers, bankers, etc., were nearly all making money, and they deprecated any change whatever, and especially a change which they feared might prove radical and fundamental. Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury had satisfied them that he was trying to keep the discount on greenbacks ranging between 10 and 14 per cent., so that the devices and strugglers of the gold and stock gamblers should create no "pressure" or "panic." Whether the means employed were legal or otherwise was to them a quite subordinate consideration—the issue of millions of new greenbacks, or snap sales of millions of gold, troubled them not—so long as the end were attained of making or keeping money easy and the disparity between gold and legal tender as nearly uniform as might be.

General Grant has a new four years' lease of power, with a Congress of which two-thirds to three-fourths of either House will support him zealously. He has every facility for effecting the reforms he is said to meditate, especially that of the Civil Service, while the abolition of the much abused franking privilege is so squarely promised that its success would seem to be assured. For whatever reform he may give us, he shall have the Tribune's cordial recognition and praise;—where he falls short, he shall have, in the future as in the past, frank and fearless criticism. And, while there are dangerous tendencies developed by this canvass, which foreshadow a government by the rich and able few, subsidizing and controlling such portion as they may require of the ignorant, penniless, venal many, let us never despair of the American Republic!

From the New York World, (Dem.)

The country, in this election, has not condemned our principles, but only the corruption with which the party was tainted in the locality where it was strongest, and which it failed to remove till too late a period, and then only by Republican co-operation. The Tamany taint will recede into the past; but the principles of the democratic party, which were rapidly growing in public favor until that great blight fell upon our prospects, will outlive this contest and go on "from conquering to conquer" in every future election.

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers."

From the New York Herald, (Ind.)

Here, then, we open a new chapter in the history of our political parties. Heavy, indeed, have been the misfortunes of the democratic party since it broke faith upon the slavery question in the repeal of the Missouri compromise. First came the quarrel and disruption of the party in the Charleston Convention, then the election of Lincoln, then the Southern rebellious Confederacy and the rebellion, and so on, to the re-election of Lincoln, and next to the election of Grant, and now to his re-election, which by his supporters it is believed secures the permanent establishment of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, and the general policy of the administration, foreign and domestic, with such amendments only or such changes here and there as the administration party may deem wise and expedient. What, then, will be the new departure of the opposition forces, including the democratic party, from this decisive re-election of General Grant? Whatever they may do, they will do well first to consider their blunders, which have contributed to Grant's success, and to recognize the necessity of a more practical opposition programme than that of Sumner, Trumbull and Schurz, as embodied in Greeley and Brown.

From The New York Times.

The Greeleyites have made an appeal to the nation, having greatly disturbed the business of the country for many months, are responsible for much confusion and uproar, and now will be expected to allow the business of the country to go on in peace. They sprung a bolt upon the country solely for the purpose of reviving secession passions in the South, of restoring to power a reckless party, and of gratifying the personal ambition of an elderly gentleman, spoiled by his popularity as a journalist. Greeleyism was understood at the South to mean nothing more nor less than secession. Had Greeley been elected, we should inevitably have had outbreaks all over the South, and Greeley himself would have been powerless to restrain them. We have escaped this peril, and now the country ought not to be thrown into further agitation by the bitterness and disappointment of a disgraceful faction. The people want peace. The contest has been prolonged, and every issue that the Greeleyites could raise has been fairly, fully and patiently heard and tried. Their arguments, their tricks and their pretenses have all had a good chance. Judgment has gone against them, and now it is their duty to refrain from striving to unsettle private and public business, and to acquiesce in the decision of the vast majority of the people.

From the Baltimore Sun, (Ind.)

One of the features of the late canvass was the general good order and tranquility by which it was characterized, though while these are matters of congratulation, and while moderation is a virtue, indifference is as often attended with as injurious effects as turbulence and confusion. The evidence of a lack of interest in the late election has been manifest even in that section of the country—the South—which was more interested than any other in the results of the canvass. Whether this arose from despondency and hopelessness of the value of any further effort for political deliverance, or from disapproval of the instrumentalities employed for that end, we know not, but the result is the same. The widespread neglect of their duty by electors, is one of the chief causes of the indifferent qualifications of public officers, both State and municipal, as well as federal. Even men whose business interests are such as to require the best quality of public servants, are too apt to find some excuse for absenting themselves from the polls, and hence have really themselves to blame for the incompetency and dishonesty of officials who only obtained power to do mischief by their apathy and neglect.

What is to be the effect upon existing party organizations of the new triumph of the Republican party remains to be seen.—It has often happened, however, in the history of parties, that such an absolute lease of power breeds its own dissolution and decay. New parties are likely to rise as new interests grow up, and new lines of policy suggested by change of time and circumstances. It is possible, in view of the immense favor now shown in legislation to capital, that labor reform may occupy a prominent position hereafter in national politics. In the mean time, it would be deplorable if the result of the election should be used as an endorsement of a proscriptive policy towards the South, and that section be punished by continued political persecutions for the support which it has given to Greeley. The prospect for the South and the country will be gloomy indeed if the magnanimity and personal impulses of the President are overruled in this matter by malign and irresponsible counselors. The chief aspiration of patriotic men of all parties is "Let us have peace."

From the Ohio Statesman.

Twins—How a Young Couple Saw Daylight on the Cars.

The Pacific express train on the Pan Handle Railroad left the Columbus depot on Friday evening last, under the charge of Conductor Drury. Nothing transpired to disturb the monotony of the conductor's call on drowsy passengers for "tickets, gentlemen," until the train was between Dennison and Steubenville. Then he was notified that a lady passenger desired his presence. He found the lady evidently in some trouble and embarrassment. To his affirmative response to the query whether he was married, the lady stated that she was on her way from Cincinnati to meet her husband in New York, and that a crisis was impending, involving the appearance of an additional passenger. This startled the conductor, of course, but with a heart big as an elephant he set to work to make the lady comfortable. All the passengers were hastily shuffled into another car, and such female assistance as could be procured on the train was brought into requisition. In a brief time the little stranger—a fine bouncing girl is the phrase—put in an appearance, and the conductor congratulated himself on his happy escape from a dilemma. With a heart overwhelming with sympathy, he arranged an impromptu wardrobe for the very young lady from his own underclothing. It was not exactly in style of these "infant outfits" advertised in the New York papers, yet it served a good purpose.

But this is not all. The train left Steubenville on time, and was soon thundering through and around the hills of West Virginia, when the conductor received another shock. This time it was "a fine bouncing boy." Twins, by jove! One a Buckeye and the other a Pan-Handler. The remainder of Drury's linen went to start the little fellow on his journey through the world. Then for fear of what might happen, the train was hurried up; in due time it reached Pittsburg, and the lady and the two unticketed passengers were tenderly conveyed to comfortable quarters at the Union Depot Hotel, when a telegram was forwarded to the husband in New York, which probably lifted him out of his boots. At last advices the mother and children were doing well.

The twins certainly commenced life under extraordinary circumstances. Born on a fast-going Pacific train, the one in Ohio and the other in West Virginia, it is safe to promise they will be reasonably fast young people. The mother is represented as a most estimable lady, but not given to the study of almanacs.

A witty editor, just failed, says he did it with all the honors of war, and retired from the field with flying colors, sheriff's flag fluttering from two windows and a door, and a white flag hung out of his person as a token of surrender.

Another telegraphic victory was gained by the completion of the sub-marine and overland line which unites Melbourne, Australia, with the great net-work of news-carrying wires that now extends three-fourths of the way around the globe.

A grave-digger, walking in the streets of Windsor the other day, chanced to turn and notice two doctors walking behind him. He stopped till they passed, and then followed on behind them. "And why is this?" said they. "I know my place in this procession," said he.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one week	$1 0
One Square, two weeks	1 0
One Square, one month	2 50
One Square, three months	7 0
One Square, six months	13 0

Additional Squares at proportional rates.

A Square is equal to TEN SOLID LINES of advertising type.

Cash, invariably in advance.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

DEATH OF COLONEL ROBERT H. COWAN.

We announce, with a sorrow in which the people of North Carolina will unite, the death of Colonel ROBERT H. COWAN, which occurred in this city, yesterday morning, at ten minutes past eight o'clock.

In the prime of life, though after suffering a long and painful illness, he passed quietly to his rest, surrounded by his stricken family and friends.

Colonel COWAN was born in Wilmington, on the 23d day of August, 1824, and was consequently but little more than forty-eight years of age. His father was Robert H. Cowan, deceased, of this city, and his mother was a daughter of the late Governor David Stone, of this State, who was successively a member of the Legislature, Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and United States Senator. After receiving a good school education, he entered the University of North Carolina in 1840, and graduated in 1844, with the highest distinction, delivering the Valedictory oration of his class. In May, 1845, he married Eliza J. Dickinson, daughter of the late P. K. Dickinson of this city, and at once became engaged in the steam milling business, which he continued for a number of years. He was an ardent Whig in politics, and was recognized as one of the best popular orators of that party in the Eastern part of the State.

Being a very earnest and thorough Southerner, when the "John Brown raid" occurred he openly declared his conviction that the time had come for the Southern people to act in unison, regardless of old political partisan differences, and thenceforward, with the manly candor which characterized him in all the relations of life, he stood forward as one of the boldest and bravest defenders of our people and section.

He was elected to the Convention of 1861, which took North Carolina out of the Union. When the war began he was appointed Lieut-Colonel of the Third Regiment State Troops, commanded by the late Colonel Gaston Meares, and upon the reorganization of the 18th Regiment, was elected Colonel of that regiment. While in command of the Eighteenth, in the battles around Richmond, he was wounded and afterwards, on account of ill health, resigned his commission. So highly were his qualities as an officer esteemed by General Lee and President Davis, that he found a commission as Brigadier General made out and ready to be forwarded to him as he passed through Richmond on his return home. His feeble health, however, forbade any longer continuance in active service.

On the 21st of October, 1863, he was elected President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, and remained its President until July 30, 1869, when Gov. Holden ousted him and gave the position to Dr. Sloan. In the management of that road Colonel COWAN exhibited ability, faithfulness and financial skill under great disadvantages. He was a member of the Legislature of 1865–'66, and 1866–'67, and was recognized by these bodies as one of their ablest men. He was nominated for Speaker, and after five close ballots was defeated—the policy of electing one less pronounced in his polititical opinions having prevailed.

He was prominently mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor and for United States Senator, but being under political disabilities he declined to allow his name to be used. For some time previous to his death he had been President of the Wilmington Life Insurance Company.

We have thus very briefly sketched his public career, in every portion of which he commanded respect by his unquestioned ability, his absolute fearlessness, his manly frankness, his generosity and charity. But it was in his social life that he was most admired and loved. He was *a gentleman*, always, and everywhere—not a merely polite man, but a high-souled, warm-hearted, hospitable, cultivated gentleman. Perhaps no brighter tribute to his character as a kind, charitable and humane man could be paid than is to be found in the fact that the colored people of Wilmington, generally, and his former slaves, particularly, seemed to love him, and, unless we are mistaken, the evidence of it will be seen at his funeral this afternoon.

No man lives in vain. No one of us liveth unto himself. For good or for evil unto his fellow-men every one lives and moves and has his being; no one of human kind can leave the world unaffected by his life and example. We realize this to-day. The life of him whom we mourn had scarcely passed its meridian, yet no man dare say that North Carolina is not better and brighter and purer for the life and example of him whose untimely end to-day engrosses all our thoughts. In every relation in life he has taught men their duty and taught them so lovingly, and yet so persistently, that they could not help but learn. Faithful and brilliant as a student; successful as a business man; earnest and devoted as a patriot; courageous as a soldier; beloved and efficient as an officer; honest and unswerving as a politician; as a statesman, capable in the highest degree, and true to North Carolina as the needle to the pole; as a man gentle, chivalrous, kind, charitable and always a gentleman, he was one of those rare and loved ones whom men cherish when living, and honor and reverence when dead. Such was ROBERT H. COWAN, whom to-day we mourn.

Another noble son of North Carolina has departed from among us. He died in the full faith and communion of the Episcopal Church. May God rest his soul in peace.

The Raleigh News says: The Coroner's Jury summoned to investigate the cause of the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. J. Brinton Smith, met on yesterday, when the report of the celebrated Dr. Genth, of Philadelphia, was read by the Coroner.

The report of Dr. Genth, was in substance that the stomach contained strychnine, the brains indicated the effect of strychnine having been received in the stomach; strychnine was in the glass from which the Dr. drank the seidlitz powder, and the spoon, which was used to sweeten with sugar the seidlitz powder, had strychnine upon it.

The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts, as follows: That Dr. J. Brinton Smith came to his death by poison, administered by the hands of Mrs. Frances A. Mann, his daughter, and Mrs. Smith, wife of the deceased, as the custodian of the room wherein the strychnine was kept, was *particeps criminis* to the act.

That $44,000,000.

We are glad to see the currency question exciting so much interest. We trust it will continue to attract attention and provoke discussion until the present iniquitous mode of supplying the demands of the business of the country for a circulating medium shall have been done away with.

The power to expand or contract the volume of the currency at will, is a power so fraught with ruin and disaster to the country in its abuse, and withal so liable to abuse, that it ought not to be entrusted to the hands of any man or any set of men. Nor are Mr. Boutwell's antecedents, either as a man, a politician or a financier, such as to make us willing to confide to him a trust so momentous in its consequences.

We believe the whole system is wrong. We cannot see upon what principle it can be contended that Mr. Boutwell, or the merchants of New York, or the members of Congress, know better how to regulate the business affairs of North Carolina than we do ourselves; nor can we see upon what principle of justice or common sense they can undertake to say what amount of currency is sufficient for us to transact our business with. It strikes us that in this matter, as in others, we can attend to our own business better than any one else can do it for us. We trust the day will soon come when the present arbitrary, oppressive, unequal and compulsory financial system of the country, that has kept us so long in poverty, will come to an end.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail and Advertiser* well says: "The power claimed by Secretary Boutwell to inflate our greenback currency at his discretion to the extent of forty four millions, is a power to make rich men poor whomsoever he will.

"You are a heavy buyer of pork, or wheat, or cotton, or beef; the Secretary gives his screw a turn by drawing in greenbacks, and you are ruined by a fall of your commodity in price which you could not have foreseen and provided for; or you sell one of those staples for delivery at a day specified, when you shall have returned from buying, and he lets out a flood of greenbacks and makes you rich in a day. Your commodity is really worth no more than before; you only pay for it, in reality, less than you bargained to do, while its nominal or face value was less than the Secretary has made it.

"If there is to be inflation or contraction it should be effected on ample public notice, in accordance with law. The Secretary's actual course is despotism of the Turkish pattern. It cannot abide discussion."

Our Financial System.

The signs of the times show only too plainly a deliberate attempt to create a financial panic. If it shall succeed, it will simply be a repetition of the old game that has been played so long in this country, in which the few win and the many lose. The great loss of property caused by the recent destructive fire in Boston is the pretext seized upon by the parties who are seeking to build up their fortunes by reducing to beggary and starvation thousands of their fellow-beings.

The possibility of such an attempt being successful gives food for very serious reflections upon the conduct of the affairs of a great and apparently prosperous people that permits it. It is safe to say that there is something radically wrong in the management of its financial affairs, when the destruction of less than one hundred millions of property in a remote section of this country shall threaten to convulse it from centre to circumference in every direction. It is safe to say that there is something radically wrong in the system that to-day places it in the power of one man to say whether or not there shall be a panic, a crisis and a crash in our affairs, that will be felt during the remainder of our lives. No human being that ever lived ought to be entrusted with such power. The temptation to exercise it for private and personal gain is too great for poor human nature to resist. Yet, to-day, Mr. Boutwell possesses this power.

If there was needed any proof to demonstrate the proposition that the people ought to be left free to manage their own business affairs, it is to be found, full and ample, in the condition of the country to-day. Congress has undertaken to dictate to the country what and how much currency is needed and shall be used to carry on its business. The result is that the country is under the control of a comparatively very small number of capitalists at the North. It is absurd to suppose that New York capitalists know what are the business demands of Georgia, or of North Carolina better than the people of these States do; and yet it depends upon the views of New York or Massachusetts capitalists what and how great or how small facilities for transacting business they shall enjoy. If we had not witnessed so many other strange things, this would strike us with astonishment. As it is, however, we seem to take it as a matter of course. The present financial system of the United States can give no greater proof of its impolicy than the fact that it depends upon the will of Mr. Boutwell to hasten or stave off a crash.

The following extracts from the three leading New York dailies, and from the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, will show what danger is apprehended:

From the New York World.

Judge Richardson, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is in the city, and announces himself on duty to stave off a possible financial panic from the Boston fire. We are very happy to hear it; for if he can do little or nothing of use, he can refrain from doing much harm. This is the very nick of time for him and Secretary Boutwell to publicly forswear the intent to again inflate the currency. This they did utterly without warrant of law the other day so as to make things easy for Grant's election, thus usurping from Congress what Congress itself had before usurped from the people the power to do. Let Secretary Boutwell and Assistant Secretary Richardson make haste to give public pledge that they will not add to this visitation by fire, the calamity of inflation. The one devastation is all the country can bear.

From the New York Times.

Already the Secretary of the Treasury has been telegraphed to, in order to secure some action that will arrest the panic which certain bankers and insurance companies apprehend. Mr. Boutwell may, undoubtedly, be relied upon to prevent the Government securities, which will necessarily be thrown upon the market, from becoming the sport of the speculators. Any other action which can be legitimately expected of him, with a view to relieve the momentary financial pressure, will unquestionably be exerted. There may be a few hundreds of men interested in promoting a feeling of general distrust and alarm in regard to the consequences of this calamity. There are hundreds of thousands whose interests are all the other way, and we have no doubt that the merchants of New York will take measures at their meeting of to-day to show that Boston does not look to them in vain to array themselves on the side of generous forbearance and magnanimous trust.

From the New York Tribune.

Disasters by sea and land; the failure of an American banking house abroad; the advance of its rate of interest to seven per cent. by the Bank of England; the fact that our Banks were not in a strong position at the date of their last report—these are among the elements of a pressure if not panic which the bears of the Stock Market will doubtless improve to the utmost to-day. The Boston calamity alone gives them ample material for a day of unusual activity and promise.

Against them are the facts that the civilized world is at peace, with no war-clouds in its sky; that our harvests have been abundant, and that our produce is now going forward to Europe; that our country is increasing its wealth at the rate of two to three billions per annum; that even the loss in Boston, though fearfully heavy, is but a tithe of one year's addition to our National wealth; and that whatever checks the current of speculation must ultimately increase the number of producers of wealth. If we construct fewer railroads in the future than we have done in the past, we shall have more employment for those already made; if we live less generously, we shall save more carefully. There is a silver lining to every cloud, and those who possess their souls in patience shall see it.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Whatever Mr. Boutwell can do under the authority of existing laws—most liberally construed—to maintain an easy condition of the money market, and particularly to take from the market all offerings of Government Bonds, he should not hesitate to do promptly and generously at this time. Many of the insurance companies, in preparing to pay their losses, must realize upon their Government bond reserve. If assured that the Treasury policy will continue the course hitherto pursued, so gratifying and satisfactory to the whole business interests of the country, confidence will be fully maintained, business will continue undisturbed and the money markets soon resume a condition of ease and quiet.

We hope Mr. Boutwell will not hesitate to buy bonds and sell gold, leaving the proceeds of the latter with the National Banks on deposit till wanted, and will give all assurances that the Government regards the preservation of the business interests of the country as of the same vital importance as the maintenance of its own sovereignty.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN BOSTON

BUSINESS CENTRE OF THE CITY BURNED.

SEVENTY ACRES OF BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LOSS ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

GRAPHIC ACCOUNT OF THE CALAMITY.

Destruction of Dry Goods and Shoe and Leather Houses.

BANKS, CHURCHES, DWELLINGS, STORES.

TERRIBLE SCENES, GUNPOWDER EXPLOSIONS.

Firemen Fighting the Fire Fiend—An Army of Thieves at Work—The Progress and Extent of the Fire, Losses Insurance, &c.

BOSTON, Nov. 10.—The most disastrous conflagration ever known in New England commenced in this city last night, between seven and eight o'clock, in the midst of the business part of the city, and the centre of the dry goods trade. It has continued raging all night and to-day, and the loss of property is estimated at not less than $100,000,000.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

There was hardly a breath of wind stirring when the alarm was sounded, at half-past seven o'clock, followed by a second, third and fourth in rapid succession, but the first engine was hardly on the ground, when the fire broke out from the fourth story of a large four-story granite store on the corner of Summer and Kingston streets, occupied in the first story by Tibbetts, Baldwin & Davis, wholesale dry goods dealers. It had caught in the engine room, and the flames sped with lightning rapidity up the large elevator, and were first seen climbing underneath the woodwork of the roof.

The engines were fairly at work before any other store had caught. The buildings in the vicinity were all of granite, four stories high, and each surmounted with a Mansard roof, none of them being over five years old. The detached splinters flew readily as the air was heated by a terrible heat, and soon the flames began licking the Mansard roofs on the opposite side far above the reach of the streams directed upon it from all quarters. Fire was constantly in the air, one building after another caught on the roof, and the flames skipped along from window to window, so that in less than thirty minutes every cheek was blanched as it became evident that the whole city in one direction was

AT THE MERCY OF THE FLAMES,

which were leaping from roof to roof, and from one building to another.

THE SECOND BUILDINGS TO

succumb were directly opposite to that in which the fire broke out, occupied by Mafin, Mullen & Elms, Harding, Bro. & Co., Bowen, Moore & Co., Geo. Sides, Carter & Co., and Conant Brothers—all wholesale dealers in dry goods and fancy goods. This was at the corner of Otis Place. The heat now became infernal. The streets ran rivers of water, and at every moment was heard the sound of

GRANITE BLOCKS EXPLODING.

Whole frames fell into the streets, making them impassable. The firemen were driven from one station to another, and many an engine was kept nobly at work while the hydrant was wet down by hand hose, and the engineer could only hold his place while the stream of water was playing on him. Blocks of granite weighing tons were split if by powder, and hurled across the wide streets, and planks went flying through the air as if they were feathers.

FIREMEN'S BARRICADES.

The firemen erected barricades and worked behind them, but they were burned almost as soon as erected. An hour had hardly elapsed before it was evident that Beebee's Block, the finest business structure in the city, built of granite, five stories in height, with the cursed Mansard roof over all, must go. Within thirty minutes the flames were coming out in fiery billows from every window, and up the stairway leading to A. T. Stewart's rooms, was a perfect column of flame. This building served but as fuel for the flames. Pieces of dry goods went whistling across the square, lodged on window-sills of magnificent stores on Devonshire street. Beebe's Block stood a solid wall of granite several minutes after the inside fell, but the heat warped it, and two millions of dollars soon lay a heap of stone, bricks and mortar.

A HURRICANE

now raged, and owing to the intense heat and perfect sleet of coals, drove everything before it. Every building was now heated as if in a furnace and caught like tinder. Four-story granite blocks seemed like shavings. Deafening explosions were constantly heard. New terror was now added to the babel of confusion. Tenement houses at the upper end of Federal street were fast being licked up by the flames, and

WOMEN CRAZED AND FAINTING

were rushing to and fro, carrying children, crockery, clocks and bedding in their hands. One ran screaming through High street with a stove funnel in her hands, while another was tugging a heavy chest what would have been weight for a strong man. Now and then a few pieces of goods might be saved by volunteers, who ran in, heedless of danger, and spent five minutes, during which time they could work, bringing out perhaps a hundred pieces of cloth. One man, Marshal Cotter, got out twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of kid gloves, and had them placed on the sidewalk in a damaged condition. He offered a hackman five hundred dollars in vain to take the goods to a place of safety. In less than an hour he had to flee for his life, and the flames were not again cheated of their prey. The fire was now in Federal street, and

WOOL HOUSES

were going like oil factories. They could never have been attacked at a more dangerous time—crammed from cellar to garret, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth were on hand that might have been delivered to customers had it not been for the horse disease. In one store alone there was $100,000 worth of wool stored, which was awaiting delivery. Minor, Beall & Hacket had their store packed full, having only put in their winter's stock three hours before the fire enveloped it all. Marsh Bros. & Sierce had just put their winter goods in the cellar, and sent their summer goods up stairs to be made up.

THE PYPER HOUSES

came next, and with the end of Federal street went the majority of the large city dealers. It had been hoped that the fire could be stopped short of Franklin street, but the stores there were as vulnerable as any of the others.

THE BANKS.

Freeman's National Bank went at 10 o'clock, and an hour later the National Bank of North America was in as bad condition.

Every street in the neighborhood of the fire is thronged by people, all endeavoring to save a few valuables as they flee toward Tremont and Court streets, where the fire is supposed to be unable to reach. But there is no telling where this

AWFUL TORRENT OF HEAT AND FLAME

will stop, as the wind has already risen to a gale, and it seems to have no positive direction or current. As the flames increase in intensity and power, the very atmosphere lends additional force to the wind, which rises, as it were, in our midst, and goes rolling over the track of the fire, hurling dense showers of fiery sparks into the air, only to send them over that portion of the city still untouched. The rumbling noise of the torrent of flame is now and then relieved by the detonation of masses of gunpowder, which have been placed in untouched edifices in the apparent track of the fire, and

THE AWFUL SCENE

is rendered more fearful and appalling by the appearance of the fragments of these demolished houses as they fly upward into the air.

The note of preparation for the worst has been sounded everywhere, consequently the aggregate loss will be greatly lessened by the prompt removal of all portable goods.

DIFFICULTY OF TRANSPORTATION.

The greatest difficulty, however, is experienced by the merchants in procuring the necessary means of transportation, as the horses are nearly all ill with the disease that has so afflicted the larger cities of the Union. Fabulous prices are being paid for such services, and yet the demand is far greater than the supply. How will it end? every one is asking, though I hardly dare put the question to myself. It seems to me that if it cannot be conquered now, there is no reason to think that it will be until it reaches the water, in which case it will sweep through Dock square, taking Faneuil Hall and the Quincy market, thence continuing its way toward the shipping at the Commercial and Lewis wharfs, and so on up the harbor.

I am sorry to say that Boston is no better than other cities, for in the midst of the terror and confusion that exists in our streets,

THIEVES ARE BUSY AT WORK,

and frequent arrests are being made. Indeed, it is difficult to tell friend from foe, and many owners are compelled to see their valuables carried off by unknown desperadoes, without venturing to remonstrate or stop the lawless proceeding. The police do all they can to protect property, but the multitude prevent their doing much, and so they content themselves with making arrests whenever it is possible.—Nearly two hundred men and boys have already been locked up, and also several women. All of these prisoners are of the lowest class, and come from the purlieus of the city.

FIREMEN FROM ABROAD.

The firemen from Newburyport, Lowell, Woburn, Chelsea, Cambridge, Charlestown, New Bedford and elsewhere all promptly responded to the call for aid by the city authorities, and dispatches are constantly coming in announcing their departure by special trains. But before they can arrive the greater part of the business section of the city will be destroyed, with immense stores of valuable goods.

It is a section entirely filled up with tenement houses, mostly of wood, which seems to me to be a strong reason for believing the statement to be correct. The flames cannot go far in this direction, however, as they will soon come to the water dividing Boston proper from South Boston.

LIVES LOST.

It is rumored that several lives have been lost in the flames, though of course there can be no certainty of the fact. It is very probable, however, as the rapid progress of the flames could scarcely have occurred without some of the thousands of the panick-stricken people being engulfed in the fiery vortex.

As I passed through the neighborhood of the fire, rumors were rife that some charred bodies had been found, but I could not obtain any confirmation of the fact.

The fire has been so little dependent upon the wind that I cannot call any place in the city safe. It has not got above Tremont street, however, or gone toward the West or South ends; but where one has been, as I have, stone buildings that were called wholly fire-proof, go down before the flames like tinder boxes, he cannot say that any part of the town will resist the fiery element.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

BOSTON, 5:30 a. m.—The scene at the corner of Milk and Devonshire streets, down toward Federal and up in the direction of Washington street, was a terrible one. Nobody could stand within three blocks of the burning masses. The fire had full possession of the buildings within its grasp. As each edifice caught fire from its neighbor, the flames seemed to devour the contents in a single moment, and the torrent of flame grew in strength and power with terrible velocity. Falling roofs were sinking every minute, and carried down with the floors, one by one, until the walls became isolated and fell with a crash. Whole blocks of buildings disappeared in this manner, crumbling up like so much card-board. Huge masses of materia choked the streets, and, taking fire, created

A SOLID BODY OF FLAME.

Fire engines were utterly useless, for no human being could stand near enough to send the streams of water where they were needed, to do service.

The firemen are utterly exhausted already, and unless help speedily arrives they will be compelled to desist. We are expecting trains to arrive every moment from Portland and Springfield, with more assistance, though they cannot safely run up to the city, as the depots are in danger.

IT IS A TERRIBLE SABBATH

that is dawning for Boston, and we cannot tell when or where the work of destruction will cease. It is safe to say that the fire will not be checked until the day has far advanced, even if the effort be successful then. People talk of the

LOSSES IN MILLIONS

as readily now as they did of thousands at midnight.

Men and women from every part of the city came from their homes to see the fire, but before they reached the vicinity the confusion that existed in all of the leading streets gave them an impression of terror few will ever forget. It was, indeed, a startling scene for those who arrived on the ground after midnight, for the new-comers had no preparation, and were utterly bewildered by the confused noises and distraction that existed among those who, having large interests at stake, had been present at the fire from an early hour.

PREPARATIONS FOR EXPLODING GUNPOWDER.

After repeated solicitations on the part of business men, owners of real estate and others, Chief Engineer Damrell, just before 2 o'clock, gave the order to rope off the streets leading into Milk street, preparatory to blowing up the buildings on the south side of that street. A body of United States marines from the navy yard marched up Washington street about 3 o'clock, and tendered their services on police duty, which were immediately accepted.

Shortly after 2 o'clock

A MEETING OF CITIZENS

was held in the mayor's parlor in the City Hall, Mayor Gaston being present, and Chief Engineer Damrell occupying the informal presidency.

On motion of Gen. Wm. L. Burt, a detail of citizens was authorized to take charge of all the streets leading directly to the fire, and have exclusive control of them, with the assistance of the police, with authority to take any action they might see fit in the emergency. The detail consisted of Gen. Burt, Alderman Jenks, Colonel Shepard and other well-known citizens, and each one has control of intersecting streets, with full liberty to use powder in the stoppage of the devouring element, in case they should consider it expedient, and with the consent of the chief engineer of the fire department. It was also authorized that in case of necessity the military should be called out.

At the above meeting his honor Mayor Gaston expressed his perfect willingness to call out the military to relieve the policemen, and he even desired to issue the order at 1 o'clock this morning, but as none of the military officers present knew how their men could be notified before to-morrow, (Sunday) the matter was held in abeyance, and it is very much more than probable they will have to go on duty this forenoon.

REPORTS OF THE EXPLOSIONS.

5 o'clock, A. M.—The report of buildings blown up, indicating that gunpowder was being used to stop the fire, was heard at five minutes past 3 o'clock, and was the most welcome sound of the night, for it betokened a fearless, honest, radical effort to save Boston from Chicago's fate. Three discharges were made in a block on Devonshire street, and these threw the buildings partially down, but

WITHOUT APPARENT BENEFIT,

for the flames jumped over the gap almost instantly. The block was close to the fire, and unless blocks more distant are speedily prostrated, the effect will, of course, be simply nothing.

The trains were laid in Federal street about 2 o'clock, and the street was immediately cleared for action. At 3:45 o'clock this a. m. the destruction of buildings in the path of the conflagration by the explosion of the gunpowder was begun in good earnest, the

SHOCKS SHAKING THE CITY

to its foundations. It is to be hoped that the city may be saved by this means, as nothing else will.

The firemen, though exhausted by their arduous labors, are still working with a will, but it is plain to be seen that water alone offers no weapon powerful enough to fight the fire fiend. At 4:05 o'clock a most terrific explosion took place, which undoubtedly did good service. At 4:30 buildings on Devonshire street were

BLOWN TO ATOMS.

A determined effort is being made to prevent the further progress of the flames northward. The Transcript building caught fire just before 4 o'clock, the flames bursting into the rear and spreading with such rapidity that all hope of saving it was at once dispelled. At 4 o'clock this morning the fire extended from Washington street on the west to the wharves on the east, and from Milk street on the north to the Hartford and Erie railroad bridge on the south, the area of the burnt district being roughly estimated at seventy-five or one hundred acres.

The estimate of a well-known real estate man is that the loss on buildings will average $12 per foot for this area, and therefore we have a grand total loss in buildings alone of upwards of $100,000,000.

The Washington Patriot.

Among the many ill effects of our defeat in the late election, is the suspension of the *Patriot*. In its last issue we find the following words of

FAREWELL.

After two years of earnest effort to establish a Democratic journal upon a solid basis at the Capital, and to render it at least partially worthy of the high mission in which it engaged, we are pained to confess that the experiment has failed to realize our hopes, and to announce that the Patriot will be suspended after to-day. In undertaking this responsible task, the original founders, and the friends who generously contributed of their means to aid the enterprise, were aware of the serious difficulties which beset their path, and that permanent success depended mainly upon a change in the National Administration. To that great object, then, our labors were chiefly directed. We are defeated, and political disaster brings in its train material disappointment.

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In the discharge of our functions, errors have doubtless been committed, while in the sharpness of controversy, expressions may have perhaps been hastily employed, which, upon better reflection, we have sometimes regretted. If injustice has been done, or feelings wounded by either of these infirmities, we hope this candid expression of regret will make atonement, and allow us to look back upon a career now closed, with the contentment which comes from an upright conscience.

We cannot part with the friends who have sustained us with their constant support, their wise counsel, and their generous devotion, without emotion and gratitude. If we have not succeeded, it was no fault of theirs. Whatever the future may have in reserve for us, we shall always recur with pride and pleasure to these associations, and cherish them as among the best of our recollections. We bid them one and all farewell.

THE COASTLINE RAILROAD.

NORFOLK, WILMINGTON, GEORGETOWN AND CHARLESTON.

The Georgetown Times has a communication concerning the prospects of the proposed coast line route, in which is the following letter from the projector of the line:

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Oct. 15.

Dear Sir—Yours received. The prospect to build the railroad from Norfolk to Charleston via Wilmington, of which we spoke, is very encouraging. We have agreed upon terms of consolidation, but before we can issue bonds, etc., we need further legislation. We need an Act passed by the Legislature of your State, this State, and of Virginia, to enable complete consolidation—that is to make it one corporation—to issue one bond for the whole Company. Our New York friends are sanguine, and will have a preliminary survey to be commenced at Norfolk in a short time. There has been no location of the route through your State. General Chas. R. Stuart will be the President of the consolidated Company, H. M. Drane, of Wilmington, Vice-President, and Dr. W. A. Greenleaf, of New York city, Secretary. If you wish to address Dr. Greenleaf, he is at No. 20 Nassau street, rooms 52 and 53, New York city. You must aid Captain Drane in getting the necessary legislation.

Yours, truly,

L. W. HUMPHREY.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN GRANVILLE.—We learn that the tobacco factory of J. D. C. Pools, Esq., near Kittrell's Springs, was destroyed by fire a few days since. This property was insured for some $2,000.

The fine residence near Williamsboro', Granville county, known as the Nine Oaks, and the former residence of the Hamiltons, was also destroyed by fire a few days since. This property was recently purchased by an English family, and their loss is great.—*Raleigh News.*

State News.

Raleigh has a 14 pound cabbage.

Lenoir gives Grant 603 majority.

Nary O'Conor vote at Statesville.

The horse disease is abating in Goldsboro.

Grant's majority in Wake county is 1,298.

The Raleigh Sentinel boasts of a potatoe weighing over 14 pounds.

Something over $100 has been subscribed for the Asheville Brass Band.

It is proposed to form a horse racing club, with headquarters at Goldsboro.

Col. L. W. Humphrey, of Wayne, is suggested for the speakership of the next House.

The Citizen says that apples, just a little smaller than a man's hand, sell in Asheville for 50 cents a bushel.

Bonitz, of the Messenger, is a man to be sorry for. The rush made for his paper by his advertising friends compels him to enlarge his weekly.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: The Public Treasurer, on Saturday, paid to M. A. Bledsoe, President of the Board of Directors of the Penitentiary, $6,000.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: Col. Humphrey had an offer of $2,500 for 25 feet front on the corner of the old Gregory hotel site, which offer he declined.

The Reidsville Record says: We were shown yesterday a *Soloquae*, or Chinese cucumber, which measured 4 feet 8 inches in length and 12 inches in circumference. It was in the shape of a horse collar, and at a short distance would have been readily taken for one.

The Raleigh News says: The Epilippic continues to excite our citizens, stock owners especially. We have nothing new to report from the malady. But few new cases; none have proved fatal, and those attacked improving. The weather is bad and favorable for the spreading of the disease.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.—This body convened in Fayetteville Wednesday. The last meeting was at Charlotte a year ago. This is the 42nd annual meeting, and will extend from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive, and the ministers and members will generally remain until after Sunday. There are two Baptist Conventions —separate Associations in this State of the same church. The largest embraces the whole State east of the Blue Ridge, and the other is west of that line.

The Associations are smaller divisions and number from 20 to 50 churches, and usually include from two to three counties or parts of counties. The minutes of the last Convention show 25 Associations east of the Blue Ridge as forming this Convention, representing near 60,000 members, some 562 churches, and over 430 ministers. Full report is not given from the 13 Associations west of Blue Ridge except that partial returns show 2,800 members.

The wealthiest and most influential church is thought to be Dr. Pritchard's, in Raleigh; the finest and largest is perhaps the one in Wilmington, but the largest number of members is at Ballard's Bridge, Chowan county, Rev. West Leary, Pastor. That church reports 559 members, and Ahoskie church 382; Ross' Church 372, all near the lower Roanoke, in Chowan Association. Most of the Baptist membership and churches is in the eastern counties, and chiefly in the Roanoke section. Chowan Association is the largest division of the church, and has 56 churches, 33 ordained ministers, and about 10,000 members.

Cape Fear Association is next largest, with 56 churches, 32 ministers, and about 7,000 members. Fayetteville and vicinity is in Cedar Creek Association.—Fayetteville *Eagle.*

From the Raleigh News.

BAPTIST STATE CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 8, 1872.

The report of the missionaries on yesterday, who have been engaged in destitute fields of the State during the past year, show that over seven thousand persons were admitted into the Baptist denomination since the last session of the convention.

Dr. H. C. Troy, of Greenville Theological Seminary, and Rev. C. T. Bailey, of Warrenton, delivered powerful addresses on the subject of ministerial education last night.

The Board of Trustees of Wake Forest College recommend to the Convention an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for that institution, to be raised during the present year.

Rev. J. C. Hiden, Pastor of the First Baptist church in Wilmington, made a powerful appeal in behalf of the recommendation, saying if it is to be called a College let it be one in truth.

He said it was a common idea among some of our people that the Catholics had the best schools in the land, and that their Priests were the best educated men in the pulpit. A greater mistake was never entertained. The fact is, they have really very few schools of first grade and but few really educated Priests. Because a man stood and repeated latin to a people that did not know one word of latin, was no evidence of that man's being educated. He visited a Catholic church on St. Patrick's Day, not long since, expecting to hear something entertaining—that the service was all in latin, so-called, except the sermon, and to his astonishment he could not tell what the Priest was trying to read, or hardly able to gather one sentence on account of the miserable pronunciation; although, said he, I am certain I would have understood him had he read intelligibly. He needed better evidence than this of their educated Priesthood. He called upon the delegates to beware of the infidelism in the shape of refined literature, as being published in Harper's Monthly, the Galaxy, the Atlantic Monthly, Westminster Review, and most of the literary publications of the day. Educate your ministers, educate your children and these dangerous foes can be met.

Dr. Pritchard followed Mr. Hiden in support of the same, making one of the most powerful appeals we ever listened to.

Hon. John Kerr, in support of the same resolutions, also made a powerful and earnest appeal, in which he said there was scarcely ever any great enterprise to be undertaken in which the Baptists were not called into action, and being called, *acted.*

After some further remarks by Rev. I. W. Babb, Dr. McDowell, Jordan W. H. Avers and others, the resolutions were adopted.

The hospitality of this people is unbounded. Nothing has been left undone to entertain every delegate in the most cordial manner.

The Convention will adjourn on Sunday night.

From the Courrier des Etats Unis.

A Fearful Catastrophe.

We read in yesterday evening's Commercial Advertiser:

"The writer on the staff of the Courrier who brought forth the "Epilaryngorrhippodemie" has suddenly disappeared. It is supposed that he has been murdered by the Herald's man.

There is both truth and some error in this statement. One of the Herald's staff did, in fact, feloniously attempt to assassinate our unfortunate colleague by throwing at his head his "hippogarrhetoetera," but our friend was only stunned by the blow and is now in a fair way to recover.

THE MALADY IN WILMINGTON.—The horse disease has at length reached Wilmington, and quite a number of the animals are down with it. It first made its appearance here on Tuesday and in eight hours every horse in Messrs. Southerland & Steagall's stables, more than fifty in number, were taken with it, and we understand that there are quite a number of other cases in the city. All of them are light, however, and all owners hope for a speedy recovery. Messrs. Southerland & Steagall have promptly closed their stables to the public, and will not allow one of the horses to leave them.

LOCAL.

FOURTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Fourth Annual Fair of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association was inaugurated yesterday. The day did not open very auspiciously, as rain was threatened early in the morning. The attendance at the Grounds was, as is generally the case the first day, a slim one, and the General Secretary and his assistants were all busy in entering the articles that rapidly arrived for exhibiton. The Grounds were all in good order, the race course, only, being a little heavy from the effects of recent rains. But this has already been remedied, to a great extent, by the bright sun that shone yesterday afternoon.

Floral Hall was beautifully decorated by the ladies who had so kindly taken the matter in charge, and was fast filling up with the many articles sent in by exhibitors. These, as well as those on the Grounds, will receive full justice in tomorrow's issue.

The proceedings of the Fair were inaugurated by the procession of Marshals, on horse-back around the race course, while a full band of music, at the Grand Stand, added life to the occasion. On their return, the Marshals halted in front of the Stand, when Rev. George Patterson, escorted by Col. S. L. Fremont, the President of the Association, read the Collect and delivered a beautiful Prayer, as follows:

THE COLLECT.

"O God, our refuge and strength, who judgest among the nations; who makest wars to cease; who breakest the bow and cuttest the spear in sunder, give peace in our time, O Lord, that without sacrifice of duty or of true honor, the sword may be broken into the ploughshare and the spear into the pruning hook, that we may learn and practice the arts of peace; and surely trusting in thy defence, may not fear the force of any adversaries. Through the might of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen."

PRAYERS.

"Almighty and merciful God, by Whose power we were created, and by Whose bounty we are sustained, Who hath commanded us to work while it is day, and hast declared that to take our portion, and to rejoice in our labor is Thy gift, we beseech Thee to grant wisdom to the councils and success to the undertakings of these, Thy servants, who have joined themselves together in brotherly fellowship for the purpose of more fully improving the bounties and good gifts which Thou hast bestowed upon us, and of enlarging the prosperity and happiness of the land in which we live. As Thou hast put into their minds good desires and wholesome purposes, so do Thou enable them to bring these to good effect. Make all their councils and their labors to begin in Thy fear, and to end in Thy glory and the welfare of Thy people. While they work with their hands the thing which is good, let them not trust for success in any but Thee, let them not sacrifice unto their own nets and burn incense unto their own drags. Enable us to remember that it is Thou who makest the grass to grow upon the mountains and herb for the use of men, that Thou givest fodder unto the cattle, and feedest the young ravens that call upon Thee, that it is Thou who blessest the husbandman and the fruits of the field, that it is Thou who refreshest the weary earth with seasonable showers, for Thou hast the key of rain and the key of Providence, that Thy Hand is not shortened, and Thy mercies have no limits.—Bless us then O God, continually with Thy loving kindness, and crown each revolving year with plenty, so that the mower may fill his hand, and he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom, that our garners may be full with all manner of store, that our sheep may bring forth thousands and tens of thousands in our streets, that our oxen may be strong to labor, that our hearts may be replenished with food and gladness, that there be no complaining, no cry of hunger and famine heard among us. Give us sufficient for this life, the light of Thy countenance, and contented spirits, and above all, incline us to seek first the Kingdom of Heaven and the righteousness thereof, being sure that then all other things shall be added unto us. Grant the desires and hear the prayers of Thy servants for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour, who hast taught us when we pray to say: "Our Father," &c. The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, &c.

At the conclusion of the Prayer, Col. Fremont arose and, in behalf of the Association, delivered the following eloquent Address of Welcome:

PRESIDENT'S WELCOME.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Another seed time and harvest has succeeded the one marked by our last gathering upon these Grounds. One more eventful year has rolled around since we greeted each other within these halls.

How many and how great are the changes that have filled up the history of that period! A large portion of two great cities laid in ashes! reminding us of our own desolation a few years past. How many of those who were with us last year are absent to-day, and will be with us no more forever!

"They, the young and strong, who cherished
Noble longings for the strife,
By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life."

The past year has been one of general prosperity. The busy hum of industry has been heard from the field, the workshop and the warehouse. Our commerce has whitened many seas; carrying our products and bringing wealth from afar! All this energy and enterprise is tending to our advancement in the right direction. It is bringing wealth to our people, enabling all professions and occupations to produce more and better articles for exhibition within these halls, and for the markets of the world.

Four years ago this Association inaugurated the first Agricultural and Mechanical Fair, upon these Grounds, that had ever been held in the Cape Fear country. It set in motion and encouraged by its success, several of the largest agricultural societies that now have an honorable existence in the State. When the charter of this Association was enacted by the Legislature, the State Fair had not been revived, after the great war. The Weldon and the Charlotte Fairs followed us one year later, and recently the Goldsboro Fair has been inaugurated. And all of them, we hope, are placed upon a permanent and enduring basis.

Such are some of the fruits of our humble, yet earnest, endeavors to rebuild and advance the material wealth and prosperity of our county. We envy none of them their greater (if they have had superior) prosperity and success. We welcome them to the field as co-workers in the same great struggle—to improve our good old Commonwealth in her agricultural, mechanical, and commercial resources and prosperity.

No country can be great and prosperous whose agricultural interests are neglected and suffered to languish. Commerce is the great agent of civilization in every country, in every age, while mechanical improvements and manufacturing skill have gone hand in hand with agricultural and commercial prosperity.

All men, everywhere, who rightly appreciate the duties they owe to themselves and their posterity, at the close of the great civil war, have joined successfully in the great struggle that is now going on, bringing "order out of confusion and light out of darkness," and which is destined, ere long, to shed untold blessings of wealth and prosperity upon our Southern land, so recently a devastated battle field.

We say to our associates, let no one falter in his duties. We have undertaken a good work; let us not look back, because those who are as much interested in its ultimate success as we are, seem lukewarm, or idle, and leave to others to do that which they should do themselves, and for themselves.

We are here to greet you Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, and last, but by no means least, Ladies! Are you all here with the best articles you can, or have, produced? Have you come to meet each other and compare your several articles of produce, stock, merchandise and handiwork, for competition, and to obtain rewards for excellence? If so, you are doubly welcome to these Grounds and to these Halls.

And to all our guests we bid a cordial welcome. We are thrice glad to meet so large a number of our solid men and fair women. It shows that you take an interest in our work; and it is well that you do, as this Association has your interests—the mainspring of its action—at heart and upon which it has built up its success; a success well-deserved, because it has been achieved only by hard, steady and unremitting toil.

To those who have, from year to year, met us here and contributed to our success, we tender the thanks of the Association. We are deeply indebted to friends from more than fifteen counties of the State, for contributions to our Fair. We trust that the past and the present is but a drop in the ocean of a grand and glorious prosperity in the future for these Annual Expositions.

I did not appear here to-day to make a speech, but simply to thank you for your presence, and welcome you to this, our Fourth Annual Fair. I say, then, a glad welcome to all of every party, race or dominion, who are here to help us advance the prosperity of our common home.

The following is a list of some of the articles entered to date:

DEPARTMENT A.

Class 1, Field Crops.—Willard Bros, Wilmington, largest yield of tomatoes; largest crop beets, garden peas, cucumbers; native hay; largest amount domestic manure; J T Pike, Wayne, largest yield cotton per acre; J R Thigpen, Edgecombe, largest yield oats on 4 acres; largest amount domestic manure; H A Shirley, do, largest yield cotton on 5 acres; Jos H Saunders, Pitt, largest amount domestic manure; R F Boykin, Sampson, largest yield cotton by Starr Phosphate; Haywood Hamm, Wayne, largest yield corn; L A Powell, Sampson, largest yield corn and potatoes on one acre; W P Grainger, Wayne, largest yield cotton on one acre; T A Grainger, do, largest yield wheat and red clover; Jas Norwood, Orange, largest yield wheat, oats and rye, 5 acres each, Irish potatoes, ½ acre, native grass 2 acres, red clover 1 acre, timothy, lucerne, tall meadow oats, mountain evergreen, largest amount domestic manure, largest exhibition of field crops; H D Hamm, Orange, largest yield corn, 1 acre; H C Rockwell, Columbus, largest yield cotton, 1 acre; J H & J M Westbrook, New Hanover, largest yield cotton, 4 acres.

Class 2, Samples Field Crops.—R F Herring, Sampson, bale cotton; D W Ketchum, Marion, S C; 1 bbl rosin; Willard Bros, Wilmington, best bale native and oat hay; R W Hicks, agent, Duplin, bale cotton; H A Shirley, Edgecombe, bale cotton; J T Pike, Wayne, bale cotton; M T Edgerton, do, bale cotton; J R Thigpen, Edgecome, black oats, sweet potatoes, ruta baga turnips, stack corn, cimblines, bales cotton and shucks, head corn; Miss Placide Engelhard, beets; L A Powell, Sampson, corn and potatoes; W P Grainger, Wayne, bale coton; T A Grainger, do, 2 bags wheat, bale clover, 2 bags oats, turnips; Jas Norwood, Orange, Virginia white wheat, rye, oats, Irish potatoes, grass seed, native hay, timothy; C C Bordeaux, New Hanover, bale cotton; A C Smith, Cumberland, stock of cotton; George Z French, New Hanover, bale cloth, pea vine hay, peanuts, millet, corn, sweet potatoes, English turnips; H Hamm, Orange, bag corn; H C Rockwell, Columbus, 2 bales cotton; J H & J M Westbrook, bale cotton.

DEPARTMENT B.

Class 1, Cattle—J R Thigpen, Edgecombe, ox.

Class 2, Horses.—Willard Bros., single harness horse, raised in North Carolina; G Z French, New Hanover, pair farm mules, saddle mare, brood mare. Wm G Moore, Edgecombe, trotting and pacing mare. W Q Maultsby, Columbia, harness horse. Van Macomber, Wilmington, harness horse.

Class 3, Sheep Goats, and Swine.—J R Thigpen, Edgecombe, Poland China boar and sow, pair native pigs.

Class 4, Poultry.—John Daniel, Wilmington, pair Brahma fowls; James Norwood, Wayne, pair black stone-fence gamecock.

DEPARTMENT C.

Class 1, Household Products.—Miss Jeanette Falconer, Wilmington, loaf of bread without shortening; Miss Mary Hall, do., biscuit; Mrs Walker Moore, do., jar peach preserves; Mrs Jas W Lloyd, Edgecombe, jelly; Mrs Dr L Staton, do, do; Mrs J W Atkinson, do, pastry, rolls, preserves, pickles, jelly; Miss H N Latta, do, loaf bread, custard pie; Miss M C Latta, do, grape jelly, apple jelly, apple preserves, tomato preserves, peach marmalade, grape preserves, tea cake, rolls, jellies, gelatine, domestic starch; Mrs M N Utley, do, pickles, preserves; Mrs F W Kerchner, do, pepper sauce; DeRossett & Co, do, box starch; Mrs H Webb, do, jellies, pear marmalade; grape jam, preserved pears, peach preserves, red plum jam, peach marmalade, green gage plum jam; Mrs J R Thigpen, Tarboro, jar soap; Mrs John Boddie, do, jelly cake, preserved peaches, apple jelly, tomatoe catsup; Mrs W H Hanks, Durham, apple, pear, cherry and tomatoe preserves, canned tomatoes and peaches, pickled cucumbers and tomatoes, mixed pickles, oil mangoes, tomatoe catsup, cocoanut, walnut and plain candies.

Class 2 - Needle Work, &c.—Miss Mary Vincent, 6 years, Wilmington, bed quilt; Miss Maggie Norwood, Orange, infant's embroidered skirt; Miss Florence McGowan, Raleigh, zephyr wool-work boquet of flowers; Miss Martha Draughon, Sampson, hand-made shirt; Miss N P Lloyd, Edgecombe, bed quilt; Miss H H Shaw, do, hand-made shirt, rag carpet; Mrs J R Thigpen, do, rag carpets, bed quilt; Mrs D L Williams, do, tobacco bag; Miss Placide Engelhard, Wilmington, tidy, cotton socks, hand-made apron, woolen socks; Mrs J W Atkinson, do, bed quilt, afghan, silk quilt, catch-all, embroidered handkerchief, applique embroidered, mat, by girl 12 years old; Industrial School, do, patch quilts; Miss Laura E Currie, New Hanover, cotton socks; Mrs J W Wiggins, Wilson, night gowns, chemises, infant's skirt, worsted tidy, silk embroidered slippers, (8 pieces), embroidered drawers, gown yokes (20 pieces), chemise yokes (33 pieces), cushion cover, washstand mats (5 pieces), table mats (41 pieces), beaded letter receiver; Mrs A D Moore, Wilson, gown yokes; Mrs B Gleaves, Wilmington, knitted quilt, crochet tidy, crotchet laces, baby's dress (150 years old); Miss Martha Draughon, Sampson, embroidered handkerchief and yoke; Miss Sue Collier, Wayne, table mats (21 pieces,) tidy; Miss Sophy Partridge, Raleigh, toilet cushion, jewelry box and basket, work box, table mats and water cover, washstand mats, embroideried handkerchief; Mrs E A Purnell, Wilmington, embroidered sacque, crotchet sacque, embroidered flannel skirt, opera cloak; Miss M Norwood, Hillsboro', infant's skirt and sacque, gent's shirt; Mrs A B Huske, Hillsboro', koit socks, ladies' hoes, ladies' dressing sacque; Miss Lizzie Huske, Hillsboro' pin cushion, ornamental needle work; Mrs H Webb, Wilmington, crochet tidy, knitted tidy, sofa cushion; Miss H M Latta, do, needlework; Miss M C Latta, do, knitted tidy, crochet tidy; Mrs L T Love, do, needlework; Mrs Martha Armstrong, do, needlework; Mrs Roger Moore, do, opera cloak; Mrs L C Davis, do, needlework; Mrs S W Vick, do, quilt, counterpane; Miss P E Latta, do, embroidery; Mrs F W Kerchner, do, embroidered pillow cases and chemise, crochet mats, fancy quilt; Mrs Joel Loftin, Duplin, socks and stockings; Miss Fannie T Mebane, Wilmington, tatting; Miss Fannie B McClenahan, Bladen, quilt; Miss Octavia Stanback, Richmond, counterpanes; Miss M C Hoskins, Wilmington, tattin; Mrs Sternberger, do, quilt; Mrs Jno Boddie, Nash, domestic carpeting; Miss Clara Boddie, do, gown yoke; Miss Lucy Boddie, do, embroidery; Mrs W H Hanks, Durham, ladies shawls, tidy, child's sacque, child's hood and sacque, baptismal suit (hood and sacque), lady's hoods, boy's cap, toilet and washstand mats, infant shirts,

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1872.

ks and sacques, gents scarf, opera hood, y, collars, crochet, lace; Miss Sadie unt, Durham, tidy; Mrs E E Spears, nter, S. C., lady's collar, counterpane.

SECOND DAY.

The Fair Grounds wore a lively and rited appearance yesterday. The new ries were very numerous and there was very good attendance throughout the . The Grounds early filled up with itors, among whom were a large num- of ladies, the main feature that had n wanting on the opening day. The fore on was spent very pleasantly in saunter- through the Grounds and Halls, in- ecting the many beautiful articles on ex- ition, and in viewing a very interesting ub race, and at 2 o'clock a grand match k place between Moore's mare, Fannie r and Smith's mare, Henry Clay, mile ts, best 2 in 3. This was won by Fan- on the two first heats in 3:11 and 3:16. As the races closed, the monster balloon s announced as ready, and the daring onaut, a lad of about 15 years, prepared the ascent. At a given signal the stays re cut loose and the balloon arose very cefully into the air, with the boy on the peze bar. There was a very light d from the south-east, and the bal- n drifted with it, when, having attained altitude of some 1,500 or 2,000 feet, it gradually, alighting in a field about f a mile from the spot on which it rose. is ascension was a beautiful sight, and l be repeated again to-day.

n two of the departments, Agricultural Household, this Fair certainly exceeds of its predecessors. The competition ong the farmers is especially large and ritorious. There are on file fully *fifty ificates* for the largest yield in the vari- crops and the rivalry is very spirited. samples of field crops are more nu- rous than ever before, and we are ecially glad to see a dozen or more bales *native hay*, of the very best quality.

n the department devoted to the fairer the exhibition is very superior. Floral ll is beautiful in its array of elegant dle work, embroidery, flowers, pre- ves, cakes, bread, and in every thing taining to ladies' work.

We notice briefly, as follows, some of most prominent articles on exhibition: Farmer & Wainwright, Grave cotton nter, convertible plow, and a variety of er plows; Edgecombe Agricultural rks, cotton chopper, Edgecombe plow; wson, Teel & Henning, fine display of ws, fertilizing harrow; Mitchell & Co, iety of plows; Peter E Smith, cotton nter, sulky plow; Geo Z French, Yan- e horse hoe, a great curiosity, by the y, and the first ever brought into the te; cotton picker, which attracted much ntion; W E Tanner & Co's 10 horse table engine; Dawson, Teel & Henning, l DeRosset & Co, cotton gins; J Wel- pea nut cleaner; Hart & Bailey, Brooks' olving cotton and hay press; C B South- and, game fowls, native ducks, Brahma ckens; John Daniel, Brahma fowls; T C wis, game chickens, Poland geese; H E tt, game fowls; J G Arrington, pink top t fowls, stone fence hen and red horse , game, etc; C W McClammy, barn d fowls, Brahma hen and chickens, Miss n McMillan, fine display of poultry, peting for largest premium; James Schenck, ⅜ white, bronze, and Hol- d turkeys, muscovey ducks, &c; C McClammy, Esau boar and sow; H E tt, Chester boar,s ow and pigs; J R Thig- n, native pigs, Poland China boar and ; W A Faison, grade cow, Devon ls, heifer and cow, Brahma bull; J R igpen, fat ox; Jerry Faison, goats; M J ison, Durham and Devon heifers, bulls l cows; Northrop & Cumming, Alderney w, Miss Adelia Smith, heifer; Dr J E nants, 3 year old bull, native bred; Dr W McMillan, lady's saddle mare, brood re and colt; Geo Z French, saddle mare magnificent animal) mare mules, brood re; M Nance, trotting and pacing mare nny; Willard Bros, harness horse, C raised; F W Kerchner, Normardy af mare, (a powerful one,) buggy horse; W D McMillan, stallion 4 years l; G. Z French, corn, millet, peanuts, tatoes pea vine hay; Jas Norwood, rginia white wheat, rye, oats, grass d, native and other hays &c; T Clark, white peas; C W McClammy, ge white turnips, new peanuts, corn, ; H Armstrong, a very large pumpkin; W Ketchum, M Leviner and W C Jack- n, fine white rosin; Willard Bros and H Robinson, brick; Wm Alderman native ass hay; Jas R Thigpen, bread corn, white ucks; H G Conner, sweet potatoes, De- sset & Co, double anchor bagging, cot- n ties; Dawson, Teel & Henning, very ndsome display of wood work, hard- are, &c; Wilder & Morton and Willard os, spirit barrels; A Oldham, flour, meal d pearl hominy; Jas Norwood and Mrs hn Boddie, dried fruit; Webb & Roul- , smoking tobacco; A Greenwald & Co, largest and best display of liquors, nes, &c; Green & Flanner and W Cowan een, fine exhibition of drugs, fancy toilet ds, &c; Arthur C Hill, from Cumberland, lk of cotton 6 feet high and having up- rds of 300 bolls; Parker & Taylor, e display of lamps and household wares; W Brown & Sons, large glass case filled th jewelry, watches, silver ware, &c aking the best display of the kind that e have ever seen at a Fair; Hoflin & ch, beautiful dressing gown; Munson & , suits gent's clothing; P Heinsberger, cupying nearly one entire L of the floor, large and elegant display of Knabe's pi- os, cabinet organs, chromos, books, &c, d sheet music from London, Paris, Ber- n and Vienna; Howe sewing machines; ba- 's dress made by Jams M Brown; Mrs M C tley, domestic wines, in great variety; D Smith, walnut desks, Brussels carpet; F Schutte, beautiful satin cushion *tea tete* party set; Jennings Bros, Japan- e paper ware; J & T Johnson, Wheeler Wilson sewing machines; J S Topham Co, a very attractive display of harness d horse trappings, of all kinds; A ichberg, leather, calf-skins, &c; L Guyton, variety of native woods; J Stevenson, a splendid display of pickles, reserves, grapes, cheese, etc.

In Floral Hall, a department sacred to e ladies, the display was a truly beauti- l one. In the centre arose a magnificent ollection of plants, exhibited by Mrs H Webb, while the walls and tables round were filled with the handiwork f the ladies. In this department e noticed a few of the most ttractive articles, as follows: Miss Kate Burr and the young ladies of Misses Burr James' school, the pupils of the Academy f the Incarnation, Miss M W James, Miss ennie Meares, Miss E D McIlhenny, Mrs M Robinson, Miss M Rankin, and others, il paintings, pencil sketches, water colors, c; Mrs J T Wiggins, of Wilson, 175 differ- nt articles of needlework; Mrs A D Moore, f Wilson, large variety of embroidered rticles; Mrs Roger Moore and Mrs E A Purnell, beautifully embroidered opera cloaks; Mrs C G Kennedy, beautiful pen and ink work; Newbern Juvenile Sewing Society, a large display of embroideries, knit work, &c; Mrs C M Wesson and Miss L P Clark, embroidery and an almost in- numerable quantity of worked articles, too numerous for us to mention more particu- larly. The jelly, preserve and cake and bread tables were also bountifully supplied and the competition is very spirited.

Articles Entered.

(CONTINUED.)

DEPARTMENT D.

Class 1, *Cotton, Hemp and Woolen Goods.*—DeRosset & Co., Wilmington, Double Anchor bagging.

Class 2, *The Workshops.*—Willard Bros, Wilmington, brick; Dawson, Teel & Henning, do, edge tools; Geo Z French, New Hanover, farm cart.

Class 3, *Southern Manufactures in Iron and Wood*—Wilder & Mortin, Wilmington, spirit barrels; Dawson, Teel & Henning, do, buggy, sulky, sulky shafts, truss hoops, buggy body and seat, iron buggy seat; M L Guyton, Bladen, native wood for cabinet use; D A Smith, Wilmington, desks, bed settee, carpetry; Willard Bros, do, spirit barrels.

Class 4, *Clothing, Leather, Paper, Book-binding and Printing.*—A Echberg, Petersburg, deer skin, kip skin, harness leather, bridles, calf skin, lamb skin; Munson & Co, Wilmington, suits of clothing; Hoffman & Rich, do, dressing gown, overcoat.

DEPARTMENT E.

Class 1, *Farm and Plantation Implements.*—J Weller, Wilmington, peanut polisher; Dawson, Teel & Henning, do, plows, harrows, corn-shellers, truck, fan mills, cider mills, feed cutter, wagon jack, drilling machine; DeRosset & Co, do, cotton ties; Edgecombe Agricultural Works, Edgecombe plows, cotton chopper.

Class 2, *Machinery.*—W E Tanner & Co, Richmond, Va, 10 horse power portable engine; Hart & Bailey, Wilmington, Brooks' cotton and hay press.

Class 3, *Household Machinery.*—Howe Machine Co, Wilmington, sewing machines; Parker & Taylor, do, stoves, lamps, brittanic and silver ware, tin ware, house-furnishing goods; J & T Johnson, do, Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines; Dawson, Teel & Henning, washing machine, clothes wringer; Jennings Bros, New York, milk pans, waiters, water pails, grocer's pails, fancy milk pans, ornamental do, white do, fruit trays.

DEPARTMENT F.

Class 1, *Fine Arts.*—Miss M W James, Wilmington, crayon drawings; Miss J I Meares, do, crayon drawings, paintings in water colors, pastille; Miss M McIlhenny, do, crayon drawing, pencil drawing; Miss Annie Jones, do, crayon drawing, pencil drawing; Miss Katy Barlow, do, 2 crayon drawings; Miss Hannah Bolles, do, pencil drawing, and crayon drawing; Miss Kate Burr, do, paintings in water colors, oil painting; Miss Jeannette Falconer, do, pencil drawing; Miss Mary Ryan, do, crayon drawing, painting in water colors; Miss Sallie Price, do, do, do; Miss Mary Devine, do, crayon drawing, Miss Ida Norcom, do, painting in water colors; Miss Lizzie Satchwell, do, crayon drawing, painting in water colors; Miss Mary Darby, do, do; Miss Mollie Mabry, Davidson, seed frame and boquet; Mrs J G Charles, Edgecome, fancy buckets; Miss Lula Atkinson, Wilmington, wax work; Miss Vick Gore, do, pencil drawing, crayon drawing; Mrs C G Kennedy, do, pen and ink work on linen; Methodist Church, Beaufort, shell work.

DEPARTMENT G.

Class 1, *Fruits.*—James Norwood, Orange, dried apples, peaches, peas, cherries, and damsons; John Boddie, Nash, dried peaches, apples, and cherries.

Class 4, *Floriculture and Arboriculture*—Mrs E R McGowan, Raleigh, wax pond lilies, embalmed natural flowers, wax flowers, cross of fern and phantom leaves; Mrs H Webb, Wilmington, 124 plants (90 varieties.)

Class 5, *Wines and Domestic Liquors.*—Mrs J G Bulcken, Wilmington, blackberry wine; Mrs John Boddie, Nash, Clinton grape wine, blackberry wine, Concord grape wine; A Greenwald & Co, Wilmington, lot of liquors.

DEPARTMENT H.

Class 1, *Chemical Manufactures*—Green & Flanner, Wilmington, drugs and chemicals.

Class 2, *Minerals and Marls*—DeRosset & Co, Wilmington, Carolina Fertilizer; D McNatt, Kingstree, S. C., fine rosin; Navassa Guano Co, Wilmington, Navassa Guano; Tolar & Tolar, Robeson, window glass rosin; Cyrus McNeill, do, virgin rosin, No 1 do; D M Currie, do, No 1 (XX) rosin.

DEPARTMENT I.

Class 1, *Essays.*Jas R Thigpen, Edgecome, Essay on Plantation Economy.

This completes the entries made to the close of the first day. A great many other articles were entered yesterday, but we find it impossible to publish them in this issue.

SHERIFF McMILLAN has returned to Lumberton from Georgia, where he went to receive the custody of a man arrested in Hamilton, some weeks since, supposed to be the notorious George Applewhite. It was the wrong bird, the party, who gave his name as Ransom Lowrey, not answering the description of Applewhite.

THE case of Purdie Jacobs and Irving Lowrey, alleged accomplices in the robbery of the safe of Messrs. Pope & McLeod, in Lumberton, several months ago, was brought before Judge Buxton, at Rockingham, on Friday last, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and argued by counsel. His Honor held the parties to bail in the sum of $1,000 each, in default of which they were re-committed to jail to await trial.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER A. P. HURT—TWO MEN INJURED.—Tuesday, about 2 o'clock, as the steamer *A. P. Hurt*, Captain Worth, was in the very act of leaving the wharf, on her up trip, for Fayetteville, the main steam pipe burst at the throttle valve, in the engine room, and J. T. Platt and W. H. Payne, the engineers, were severely, but not dangerously injured. Mr. Platt received a wound on the head, and is scalded on the right side of the face and on the right arm, while Mr. Payne received a severe blow on the head. The injured men were both taken to their homes, when Dr. King was called in to Mr. Platt, and Dr. Norcom to Mr. Payne. The injuries, although very painful, are not considered as in any way dangerous, and it is hoped that they may soon be entirely recovered. The *Hurt*, having missed her trip, will lay over here until Friday, when she will leave for Fayetteville. The damages sustained by her are very slight.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT BY THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A called meeting of the Chamber was held Tuesday for the purpose of adopting resolutions expressive of regret at the death of Col. ROBERT H. COWAN. Present C. H. Robinson, 1st Vice-President, in the chair; S. W. Vick, 2d Vice-President, Jos. B. Russell, Secretary, and A. Martin, J. W. Hinson, A. A. Moffitt, J. T. Davis, Roger Moore, R. P. Barry, O. G. Parsley, Jr, D. R. Murchison Thos. Evans, E. G. Barker, A. H. VanBokkelen, F. W. Kerchner, H. B. Eilers, W. W. Harriss, W. H. McRary, W. P. Elliott, Jno. T. Rankin.

A Committee, consisting of A. Martin, Chairman, W. L. DeRosset, A. H. VanBokkelen, and W. W. Harriss, was appointed to report suitable resolutions relative to the death of Col. R. H. COWAN, to report at a regular meeting of the Chamber, to be held on Thursday, 14th instant.

On motion it was resolved that the Chamber attend, in a body, the funeral obsequies of Col. COWAN.

The meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.—The Cape Fear Agricultural Association met at the Court House last night.

Col. A. A. McKoy arose and in very feeling terms announced the death of Col. R. H. Cowan and moved that a Committee of three be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the regret of the Association. The chairman appointed on this Committee, Col. A. A. McKay, Dr. W. G. Thomas, Geo. Z. French, Esq.

The Comittee retired, when Capt. J. R. Thigpen made a vigorous attack on the W. & W. R. R., which had assumed an oppositiont ot he Fair, throughout the State.

The Committee here returned and submitted the following:

WHEREAS, Since the last meeting of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, Col. ROBERT H. COWAN, who was a member of the same, has died,

Resolved, 1st. That in his death the Association has sustained the loss of an efficient worker, while the members who enjoyed his friendship and confidence have been subjected to a personal bereavement well-nigh incurable.

Resolved, 2d. That we condole with his immediate personal relatives and heartily tender them our heartfelt sympathies,

Resolved, 3rd. That copies of these resolutions be published in the daily papers, that a copy be borne by a Committee of this Association to his family and that these resolutions be spread upon the records of this body.

Col. McKoy moved that the preamble and resolutions be adopted by the meeting and that copies of it be sent to the family of the deceased and furnished the city papers for publication.

Col. Jno. W. Atkinson seconded the motion, and added some very feeling remarks as an endorsement of the resolutions. He was followed by Dr. W. G. Thomas, who paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased, after which Col. S. L. Fremont, President of the Association, gave his testimony to the moral worth and excellence of character of the distinguished deceased.

Maj. J. A. Engelhard, Dr. W. G. Thomas and Capt. D. R. Murchison were appointed the Committee to bear the preamble and resolutions to the family of the deceased.

In respect to the memory of Col. Cowan, the meeting then adjourned.

DEATH OF COL. COWAN—RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—At a called meeting of the Philomathean Association, held Tuesday evening, the President appointed F. Jones, F. M. Fremont and E. B. Engelhard, a committee to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Col. R. H. Cowan. The committee reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, By an all wise Providence, Col. Robert H. Cowan, an honorary member of this Association, has been suddenly removed from our midst while in the pride and usefulness of manhood; and, whereas, his every intercourse with us, both as a citizen and a member of this Association, has been conducted with kindness and courtesy, we deem it a duty due, both to the memory of the deceased and to ourselves, to make manifest our sincere grief at his sad and untimely death; therefore,

Resolved, That the death of our fellow member, Col. Robert H. Cowan, has caused us sorrow inexpressible. The generous influences of his heart, his purity of life, his sterling integrity, his kindness and encouragement to the young, and especially to the members of this Association, won for him our reverence, our gratitude and our admiration. We recognized in Col. Robert H. Cowan every requisite to constitute the Christian, the orator and the scholar, and do recommend his course to the imitation of all young men.

We deeply sympathise with the bereaved family of the deceased in their distress, and do tender to them our unfeigned condolence.

Resolved, That the usual badge of mourning be worn by the members of this Association for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be presented to each of the city papers, with a request to publish the same.

On motion, the Association adjourned.

J. M. CRONLY, President.

W. L. SMITH, JR., Secretary.

The Newbern Times says: James H. Moore, a young man about 17 years of age, residing about five miles up the Neuse river, met with a terrible accident early yesterday morning from the accidental discharge of a gun, which tore all the fingers (except the little one) off his left hand into fragments.

The Key to Health.

It is the easiest thing in the world to lose the blessing of health. but when lost it is not so easy to regain it. The popular idea of fifty years ago that a tremendous scouring of the bowels was an essential element of cure in almost all diseases has fortunately for mankind been pretty effectually exploded. The introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly a quarter of a century ago, may be said to have given the *coup de grace* to drastic purgation. The world has learned from the beneficial effects produced by that admirable preparation, that one medicine may embrace the three properties of a tonic, a laxative, and an alterative; that the three curative processes of invigoration, purification and regulation may be compassed at the same time by the operation of a single agreeable remedy. There are sound, philosophical reasons for the remarkable improvement which the Bitters occasion in the condition of a deranged and enfeebled system. This pure combination of vegetable juices not only strengthens the stomach, stimulates the appetite and braces the nerves, but also imparts tone and vigor to the secretory organs—as the skin, the liver, and the kidneys; —and if the blood has become too thin and watery to nourish the body properly, enriches and vitalizes that "raw material" of all the solid portions of the frame. At this period of the year, when intermittent fevers, bilious disorders, stomach complaints, and dysentery and diarrhoeic ailments are always more or less rife, occasional doses of the Bitters will be found the best safeguard against the atmospheric conditions which generate them. An accession of general vigor is necessary to enable the system to resist the morbid influence of the malarious vapors which rise from the earth at this season, and of all the known invigorants, Hostetter's Bitters is the safest and the most potent.

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MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

COASTWISE—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr E Francis, Payne, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

Brig Isola, Snowman, Boston, G G Barker & Co.

COASTWISE—Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, Barry Bros.

Steamship D J Foley, Price, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Lucy Wright, Elzey, Boston, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, Maine, G G Barker & Co.

CLEARED.

FOREIGN—Schr Eva Leonard, Goodgins, St Marks, J H Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Isadora, Griswold, Port au Prince, G G Barker & Co.

German Barque, Moewe, Ahrens, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Willard Bros.

Schr Altoona, Fitzgerald, Hayti, Northrop & Cumming.

German Barque Pierre Kuyper, Falck, London, Harriss & Howell.

COASTWISE—Steamship Lucille, Harrington, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Adolf Hugel, Davis, New York, Harriss & Howell. The A put in in distress a few days ago, and having received necessary repairs proceeded on her voyage.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wiltbanks, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

New York—Steamship Regulator—2,573 bbls rosin, 265 bbls turpentine, 567 bales cotton, 20 bales sheeting.

Baltimore—Steamship Lucille—254 casks spirits, 232 bbls rosin, 10 do pitch 97 bales cotton, 7,500 feet lumber, 14 pkgs mdse.

FOREIGN.

St Marks—Schr Era Leonard—94,200 feet lumber, 10 bbls tar, 10 bbls pitch, 10 bbls rosin, 4 casks spirits.

Port au Prince—Brig Isadora—94,000 feet lumber, 208,600 shingles.

Cork or Falmouth, for orders—German Barque Moewe—3,215 bbls rosin.

London—German Barque Pierre Kuyper—1,500 casks spirits, 1,688 bbls rosin.

Hayti, Porto Rico—Schr Altoona—150,000 feet lumber.

Philadelphia—Steamship Tonawanda—376 casks spirits, 633 bbls rosin, 185 do tar, 252 bales cotton, 75,000 feet lumber, 3 tons old iron, 2 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr John—54 bales cotton, 195 bbls rosin, 1,310 casks spirits turpentine.

MARRIED.

On the evening of 12th instant, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. George Patterson. Mr. W H BETHEA, of Marion, S. C., to Miss ELVIRA L. WILLSON, youngest daughter of Wm. Willson, Esq., of this city.

Marion papers please copy.

On Thursday, the 7th instant, at the residence of Col. Robert H. Cowan, by the Rev. A. A. Watson, D. D., LOUIS H. DEROSSET and Miss JENNIE D. COWAN, all of this city. No cards.

On the 6th instant, by the Rev. G. D Bernheim, at the residence of the brsde's father Mr. C. L. FROST to Miss EMMA L., daughter of Mr. Wm. J. Bryan, all of this city.

DIED.

At Little River, S. C., November 4th, 1872, Capt. THOMAS RANDALL, aged 82 years.

This aged gentleman was one of the veterans of the war of 1812, and was the last survivor of the Dartmouth prisoners.

Rochester, Mass., papers please copy.

At Little River, S. C., November 8th, 1872, JOSEPH J. VEREEN, aged 60 years.

Of Diptheria, in Sampson county, Nov. 3d, 1872, SIDNEY FORREST, son of Wright and Ann E. Gregory, aged 5 years and 20 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto Me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Little Forrest no more on earth we'll see,
For he's gone to dwell with the Angels above;
May we in our sadness and sorrow be
Resigned to the will of a God of love.

COM.

November 10, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of Paralysis, Mrs. MARY A., wife of the late Dr. Robert S. Thomas.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Article	Price
Beeswax per lb	30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each.	
2d hand...	2 50 a 2 75
New	2 75 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,	
Tallow.....	16 a 17
Adamantine.	16 a 17
Sperm.......	50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,	
Java.........	28 a 30
Laguayra....	26 a 28
Rio...........	20 a 25
St. Domingo.	25 a 28
Cotton, per lb.,	
Ord to Midl'g	15½a 18
Strict Midl.	00 a 18¾
Cotton Bagging,	
Gunny......	00 a 00
Dundee......	a 14
Flax.........	19½a 20
Double Ancr	a 15
Rope per lb.	7 a 10
Corn Meal, per bushel.	a 1 00
Domestics, Sheeting, per yard..	12 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb,	160 a 165
Feathers, per lb......	65 a 90
Fish, per bbl., Mackerel,	
No. 1....	14 00 a18 00
No. 2....	10 50 a11 00
No. 3....	8 50 a 9 00
Mullets...	6 00 a 9 00
Herring, East....	8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe.	0 00 a12 50
do cuts..	8 00 a10 00
do gros..	7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod..	7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, North'n	
Family...	8 00 a11 50
Superfine.	6 25 a 7 00
Ex Super.	7 00 a 7 50
North Carolina,	
Family..	10 00 a 10 50
Superfine.	7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb	16 a 18
Gunny Bags	25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian, Per ton..	00 00 a85 00
Grain, per bushel,	
Corn......	90 a 95
Oats......	00 a 75
Peas, Cow	0 00 a 1 25
Rice,	9 10
Carolina..	9½ a 10
Hides, per lb.,	
Green......	6½ a 7
Dry.........	14 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,	
Eastern...	0 00 a 1 75
Northern.	a 1 50
Iron, per lb.,	
English, ass'd	7½a 8
American,ref	6 a 10
American, sheer.......	9 a 00
Swede.......	7½ a 00
Hoop, per ton...	140 00a150 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)	
Whiskey..	1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon..	2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R....	2 00 a 3 00
Gin.........	4 00 a 7 00
Brandy...	4 00 a 9 00
do Apple,	1 50 a 9 00
do Peach.	2 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (River,)	
Fl'r Bds.	15 00 a17
Wide do..	12 00 a14 00
Scantling	10 00 a12 00

Article	Price
Lime, (from store)	
Rockport.	0 00 a 1 65
Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon,	
Cuba, hhds...	00 a 37½
do bbls......	00 a 42
Sugar house..	19 a 20
do bbls......	22½a 24
Syrup, bbls..	45 a1 00
do N. O..	80 a0 85
Naval Stores,	
Turpentine per 280 lbs	
Virgin new	0 00 a 5 00
Yellow dip.	0 00 a 5 00
Hard........	0 00 a 3 25
Tar per bbl	0 00 a 3 30
Tar in ord'r	0 00 a 3 50
Pitch, City	3 75 a 4 25
Rosin, pale	5 00 a 6 50
do No 1	4 00 a 4 50
do No 2	3 80 a 3 85
do No 3	0 00 a 3 75
Spirits turpentine, per gal......	00 a 57½
Nails, per lb-, Cut........	6½ a 7½
Oils, per gallon,	
Sperm....	0 00 a 3 00
Linseed...	1 40 a 1 50
Machinery	1 75 a 2 00
Keorosene.	28 a 30
Pea Nuts.	1 25 a 1 50
Potatoes,	
Sweet.....	80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.	2 75 a 3 75
Provisions, per lb.,	
N. C. Bacon	
Hams......	19 a 19½
Middlings.....	19 a 12½
Shoulders....	10½a 11
Hog round...	13 a 13½
Western Bacon (Smoked.)	
Hams........	20 a 21
Middlings....	12½a 12½
Shoulders....	a 9
(Dry Salted.)	
Middlings....	11 a 11½
Shoulders....	8 a 8½
Lard, N. C..	00 a 12½
do Northern.	9 a 11½
Butter, N. C..	15 a 20
do Northern.	30 a 40
Cheese.........	15 a 17
Pork, Northern, per bbl	
City Mess	00 00 a 18 00
Thin "	00 00 a 00 00
Rump....	00 00 a 14 50
Salt, Alum, per bag 2 bush.	1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground cargo....	0 00 a 0 00
Fremstore.	0 00 a 1 60
American..	1 55 a 1 65
Sugar, per lb.,	
Porto Rico...	11½a 00
C...........	12 a 00
B...........	a 13½
A...........	14½a 00
Crushed.....	14 a 00
Soap, per lb.,	
Northern.....	5 a 7½
Shingles, per M.,	
Contract...	4 00 a 6 00
Common..	2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,	
W. O. bbl.	00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd.	00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.,	
Shipping .	12 00 a 15 00
Mill,prime	10 00 a 11 00
Mill, fair...	7 50 a 9 00
Mill, inferior to ord.........	5 00 10 00½
Tallow, lb. ...	10 a11

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, November 14, 1872.

COTTON.—The market has been very dull the past week and has developed considerable weakness, prices having declined very materially, (say ⅛ to ¼ cents). This downward movement is the result of the continued large receipts, less favorable accounts from New York and Liverpool, and decreased estimates of home and European consumption, while the interruption of trade by the recent election and Boston fire have had a tendency to increase the dullness. The principal decline occurred last Friday, amounting from ⅛ to ¼ cent. Saturday the market further gave way ⅛ cent. Monday and Tuesday, owing to the Boston fire, buyers were out of market awaiting the result of the fire. Wednesday and to-day transactions have been more free, and the market closes with a decidedly better undertone. The cotton movement for the week shows an increase in receipts and a large increase in exports. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 133,705 bales, against 120,465 bales for last week, 113, 148 bales the previous week, and 98,291 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts, since the first of September, 1872, 780,812 bales, against 565,195 bales for the same period of 1871, showing an increase since September 1st. this year, of 215,617 bales. The exports for the week reach a total of 70,356 bales, of which 42,199 bales were to Great Britain, 10,351 bales to France and 17,803 bales to the rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up are now 318,779 bales. The following is a summary of the week's transactions:

Friday, sales of 6 bales at 17 cents and 54 do. at 17½ cents.

Saturday, sales of 8 bales at 17 cents.

Monday, sales of 63 bales at 17½ cents.

Tuesday, sales of 10 bales at 17½ cents.

Wednesday, sales of 1 bale at 17 cents, 10 do. at 17⅛ cents, and 182 do. at 17⅛ cents.

Thursday, general suspension of business.

Ordinary	15½	cents.
Good Ordinary	17½	"
Low Middling	17¾@18	"
Middlings	18⅛@18¼	"
Strict Middling	18⅜	"
Peeler	18¾@19	"

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been rather more business doing in the market for this quality of naval stores during the past week. Prices have, as a general thing, remained very steady, but in the early part of the week the undertone became less firm and a decline of ½ cent was conceded. Since Saturday the week's transactions have been moderately large at 57 cents. To-day (Thursday) the market is perfectly nominal, there being a general suspension of business in trade circles. The receipts are rapidly declining and for the week were 986 casks, against 1,439 casks for last week. The exports were upwards of 2,000 casks and the stock in market is slightly reduced. The following is a summary of the week's transactions:

Friday	148 casks	at 57½	cents per gallon.
Do	74 "	" 57	" " "
Saturday	65 "	" 57	" " "
Monday	102 "	" 57½	" " "
Tuesday	16 "	" 57½	" " "
Do	15 "	" 57	" " "
Wednesday	100 "	" 57	" " "
Thursday	No sales reported.		

TAR—Since last week there has transpired nothing of importance to interrupt the regularity and uniformity of prices of this article. The receipts have been free and with a good demand current for export, receivers have found no difficulty whatever to effect sales. Buyers, on the other hand, have offered more freely, and the market has ruled with more than usual animation. The receipts for the week 718 against 619 bbls last week, are a small increase. The exports, 680 bbls, are a falling off of 200 bbls. The stock in market has been slightly increased. The market closes quiet and steady at $3 30 per bbl. The sales for the week were as the following table will show:

Friday	65 bbls.	at $3 30	per bbl.
Do	*100 " "	3 50	"
Do	* 25 " "	3 60	"
Saturday	23 " "	3 30	"
Do	* 50 " "	3 45	"
Do	* 25 " "	3 50	"
Monday	65 " "	3 30	"
Do	* 25 " "	3 50	"
Tuesday	62 " "	3 30	"
Do	100 " "	3 45	"
Wednesday	145 " "	3 30	"
Thursday, no sales.			

*In order

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Since last week the market has been so unsettled and fluctuating that it has been almost impossible to keep pace with the declines and advances. Friday the market showed no animation of feeling, and last week's prices ruled the sales. Saturday, early, it exhibited a decided improvement of tone and sales were made at an advance of 25 cents on yellow dip and virgin. In the evening a further advance of 10 cents was gained.—Monday morning the market opened with a decline of 10 cents, but closed in the evening with an advance corresponding to the decline. Tuesday 300 bbls sold at a decline of 35 cents on yellow dip and virgin. Late in the evening buyers, for speculation, came into market and advanced the prices back to Monday's closing rates. Wednesday the market declined 35 cents on yellow dip and virgin. To-day (Thursday) the market closes steady at last week's figures, $3 25 for hard and $5 25 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week 2,260 bbls against 2971 bbls for last week, show a decrease of 511 bbls. The exports were of very little importance, and the bulk of receipts were consumed by distillers. The market is without stock of mention. The following table contains the receipts and sales for the week:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	275	$3 25	$5 25	$5 25
Saturday	150	3 25	5 50	5 50
Do	56	3 25	5 25	5 25
Do	100	3 25	5 60	5 60
Monday	200	3 25	5 50	5 50
Tuesday	301	3 25	5 25	5 25
Do	70	2 25	5 60	5 00
Wednesday	250	3 25	5 25	5 25

Thursday, no sales.

ROSIN.—There has been no improvement in the condition of the rosin market since our last weekly. In the early part of the week strained opened very firm under favorable telegraphic advices, and sales of 3,000 bbls were effected Friday, at $3 75 per bbl. Saturday the market still held up, with sales of 700 bbls, at Friday's figures. Monday the undertone of the market became weak, which continued through Tuesday, and Wednesday the market receded and declined 15 cents. To-day, at the time of closing our report, the market was very quiet, and in fact, nominal. No. 2 has figured but little, only a small transaction on Friday at a fair margin above strained. No. 1 and Pales have been in fair request, with a moderate amount of sales at prices satisfactory to both seller and purchaser. The receipts both by river and rail continue to be moderately large, and the exports being free the stock is becoming, by degrees, slightly reduced.

The following is a summary of the week's transactions:

Friday, Nov. 8—Sales of 3,000 bbls strained at $3 75, and 200 bbls No. 2 at $3 80 per bbl.

Saturday, Nov. 9—Sales of 700 bbls strained at $3 75, and 200 bbls No. 2 at $3 85 per bbl.

Monday, Nov. 11—Sales of 50 bbls No. 1 at $4 per bbl.

Tuesday, Nov. 12—Soles of 110 bbls at $4 50 for Pale and $5 50 for extra Pale.

Wednesday, Nov. 13—Sales of 1,700 barrels strained at $3 60, and 300 bbls Pale at $5 per barrel.

Thursday, no sales. Business sbspended.

CORN MEAL.—In view of the scarcity of Corn and the light stock in market prices continue high. The demands continue good, and the city mills are suppying the trade from store at 97½@$1 per bushel—sacks included.

FLOUR—There has been a fair demand for all grades during the week just closed. Prices continue to be maintained, but the feeling in the market is not strong, and the tendency is rather in favor of buyers. We refer to our table of wholesale prices for quotations of both Northern and State brands.

EGGS—The extreme small quantity being brought in keeps prices well up. Dealers are paying 30@35 cents per dozen by the quantity.

POULTRY—The market is poorly supplied with fowls Chickens sell at 75 to 80 cents per pair for grown fowls and 50 to 60 cents for young. Ducks bring $1 to $1 25 per pair. Turkeys are coming in very slowly and no price has been established.

SALT—With very large demands of late and very light receipts the stock in market has become dwindled down to a mere fraction. American sells at $1 50 and Liverpool at $1 60 per sack.

PROVISIONS.—The provision market is dull and weak, as usual, at the close of the old season. There is but little business doing and prices are irregular, dealers generally being apparently anxious to close out their stocks before the new cure comes forward, consequently during the week our market has declined from ¼ to ½ cent. The attention of the trade is directed chiefly to the West, and more interest is felt in the course of the market there than here at present. The receipts of North Carolina bacon continue to show some improvement, but the demand is moderately fair and dealers sell at the following quotations:—10½@11 cents for shoulders, 13@13½ cents for sides, 13 @ 13½ cents for hog round, and 19 @ 19½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 9 cents for shoulders, 12 @ 12½ cents for sides, 22@24 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* is in good stock, and sells as follows: 8@8½ cents for shoulders, 10@11 cents for sides.——LARD—The market is in good supply of Northern, but Carolina is scarce and sells at 12@ cents per pound. Northern steam refined in buckets and kegs sell at 10½@11½ cts per pound.

WOOD—As the season of cold weather approaches, the supply of wood is being increased by large receipts. Of pine there is a scarcity, and receipts would meet with quick sales. Sells by the quantity as follows:

Pine	$3 25 to 3 50
Ash	3 40 to 3 55
Oak	4 00 to 4 25
Blackjack	4 00 to 4 25

FERTILIZERS—With a stock in market adequate to the present demand and with a good enquiry, we note a fair business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island,) $75, 77@$80; do. do., Guanope $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $40 to $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35 cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate; $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate, $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime, $48; Land Plaster, $10@11—all ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

GRAIN.—CORN.—The demand during the week has been fair in a regular way, both local and for shipping, without any special activity, and the market has ruled steady but firm at previous rates. The receipts show a small improvement on the previous week, but the exports have been large, and the stock in market is kept in a balanced condition. Some small lots o' this year's crop have in, but the been brought receipts are of no size, and no market price has been yet established. There were, however, small sales at 70@75 cents. Since last week no cargoes have arrived, consequently we are at a loss to give our regular quotations, but think cargoes (of old crop) may be, with safety, quoted from 75 to 80 cts, and new crop at 70@75 cts per bushel for prime articles. The receipts for the week 20,572 bushels against 10,473 bushels for last week are an increase of 10,099 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 7,896 bushels; from Baltimore, 4,000 bushels; from New York, 2,000 bushels; per Schr John, 3,000 bushels; per Schr Tarry Not, 3,500 bushels, and Wilmington & Weldon railroad, 186 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 85@87½ cts for mixed, and 87½@92½ cts for white mealing, highest figures including sacks.——OATS—Have undergone no change of importance during the week. The market continues quiet and firm at unchanged figures. Thursday a lot of 700 bags sold from wharf at 53 cts sacks included. The receipts continue to be large, and for the week were 2,500 bushels against 1,000 bushels for last week, showing an increase of 1,500 bushels. The demand aconfined principally to a local trade, which is supplied from store at 65@70 cts per bushel—sacks included——PEAS—The market is almost if not entirely bare of all kinds. The principal demand seems to be for cow. Of this quality there is none in market, but there is a light stock of clay and white peas, but for these the demands are quite limited. We quote as selling from store at $1 25 for cow; $1 25 for clay; and $1 25@$1 30 for white, per bushel.——WHEAT.—The receipts are moderately large, and for the week will exceed 600 bushels. There is barely a market, as the entire receipts come to order. The city mills will purchase at $1 50@$1 75 per bushel for a fair article.——RICE—There is a fair stock in market, but prices are high. Sells from store in bbls. and tcs. at 9 to 9½ cts per lb.

SHINGLES—The trade in this article is confined principally to exporters, who pay for contract orders $6 to $8, and $3 25 to $5 for common, per M.

LIME—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store at $1 65 per cask.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle are very light, but the demands of butchers are quite small and are confined to their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½ to 7 cents per pound on the hoof. Sheep. are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3 as per quality.

HAY—Since last week there has been but very little doing in this article. The receipts for the week were large, and the market is well stocked. The demands, however, continue good, and sales have been made from store and wharf at the following prices:

	Wharf.	Store.
Pennsylvania Timothy	$1 35@1 50	$1 60@1 75
New York	1 35@1 50	1 50@1 75
Eastern		1 75

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties, Buckle Ties. Side Slot Ties. } 8½ cents.
Arrow Ties, 9 cents.

Discounts made on purchases of and over 12½ tons.

TIMBER—The resumption of navigation by the present rise of the river has allowed the accumulated rafts in the river to come down and has given some relief to the difficulties which have been experienced by millers. Several rafts have sold during the week at our quotations given below. The market remains dull at the following rates, per 1,000 feet:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad,	$15 00@16 50
Prime Mill per railroad.	$14 00@15 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@12 70
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$8 00@ 9 90
Ordinary	$7 00@ 8 00
Inferior	$5 00@ 6 00

BARRELS.—The stock is about the usual quantity kept in market, which is sufficient to supply the country demand. The receipts are moderately large and with a fair demand sells from wharf at the following rates: Second hand country as they run, $2 25@$2 50; selected and new $2 60@$2 75; New York second hand, $2 75@$2 85, and $3 for new.

PEANUTS.—As yet the market has shown no recovery of the continued dullness of the Summer and early Fall months The new crop s now being brought in though as yet the receipts are very light and no results have been produced. The receipts of the old crop continue to be fully equal to the exports, and the stock here has remained unchanged. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	$ 75 to 90
Prime	1 00 to 1 15
Extra Prime	1 40 to 1 50

Fancy—None in market.

LUMBER.—The City Mills are doing a fair business, and selling cargoes at the following rates:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo Rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes..	$00 00@20 00
" " Hayti cargoes..	00 00@20 00
Full cargo wide Boards	20 00@25 00
" " flooring boards, rough....	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	20 00@22 00

FREIGHTS—The want of suitable tonnage has been somewhat relieved by the recent arrival of a number of coasting vessels. Small sailing schooners are still in good demand from the lumber mills, and charters for the West India Isles are wanted. The rates of cotton by the New York Steamship Line are unchanged Foreign shipping is done principally under charter and no established rates are fixed. We refer to our table for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 00	$ 00 a $ 60
Tar.........per bbl.	0 60 a 60	00 a 1
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 50	00 a 90
Rosin.......per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 60
Cotton......per bale	00 a 2 00	00 a 00
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed..per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts... "	3 a 6	08 a 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Tar.........per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin........per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 60
Cotton......per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 60 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar.........per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin.......per bbl.	00 a 50	00 a 45
Cotton.....per bale.	0 00 a 2 25	00 a ½
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 00
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 60 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 75
Tar.........per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 10
Rosin.......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 65
Cotton.....per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 11

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.

CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER

I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	112	114
Silver	105	108
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		½₩c. dis.
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities	1₩c. dis.	
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	30	
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	20	
Do. new 6₩c	19	
Do. Special Tax 6₩c	13	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7₩c(Gold Int.)	90	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8₩c	43	
N. C. Railroad bonds	40	
Wilmington City bonds 8₩c	72	
" " " 7₩c	78	
" " " old 6₩c	69	
" " " new 6₩c	65 Gold int	
" " " 8₩c	78	
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6₩c (Gold Int.)	70	
New Hanover County bonds, (5 years) 6₩c (Gold Int.)	85	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par. 100)	55	
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)	38	
W., C. & R. R. R. " (" 50)	00	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " (" 50)	70	
Bank of New Hanover "	25	28
First National Bank "	100	105
Wilmington Bu'dg Asso'n "	40	55
Mechanics' " "	39	51
Navassa Guano Co "	100	100

WILMINGTON

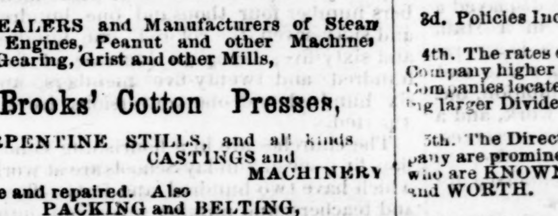
IRON AND COPPER WORKS,

—AND—

Machine Shop,

No. 17 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



DEALERS and Manufacturers of Steam Engines, Peanut and other Machines Gin Gearing, Grist and other Mills,

Brooks' Cotton Presses,

TURPENTINE STILLS, and all kinds CASTINGS and MACHINERY made and repaired. Also PACKING and BELTING, Gas, Steam and Water Pipes, with Fixtures, and all articles usually found in a **Machine Supply Store.** Also a great variety of Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Newel Posts, Stair Railing, &c., of the Latest Patterns.

We have a great variety of Patterns, which we furnish Castings from free of charge for the Patterns.

☞ Ornamental Fencing and Iron Railing furnished to order. ☜

HART & BAILEY.

july 24 254-d1m-ateod-tf&w1y

SPECIAL.—GENTLEMEN WISHING VISITING CARDS, would do well to call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

$300 000!

Missouri State Lottery.

Legalized by State Authority and Drawn in Public in St. Louis.

Grand Single Number Scheme.

50,000 NUMBERS.

Class L, to be Drawn Nov. 30, 1872.

5,880 Prizes, Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of....	$50,000	500 prizes of....	$ 100
1 prize of....	13,450	9 prizes of....	1,000
1 prize of....	10,000	9 prizes of....	500
1 prize of....	7,500	9 prizes of....	300
4 prizes of....	5,000	9 prizes of....	250
4 prizes of....	2,500	36 prizes of....	200
20 prizes of....	1,000	36 prizes of....	150
20 prizes of....	500	180 prizes of....	100
40 prizes of....	250	5,000 prizes of....	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Quarters, $2 50.

☞ Our lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

☞ The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy sent to purchasers of tickets.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1872.

☞ Remit at our risk by POST OFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for a circular. Address,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO.,

Post Office Box 2446. St. Louis, Mo

april 10 166-d&w-eod-Tues.Thurs.Sat

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71 NEW ST., New York.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Possessing powerful invigorating

PROPERTIES & A PLEASANT DRINK.

These Bitters are positively invaluable in

ALL SKIN DISEASES & ERUPTIONS.

They purify the system, and will cure

DYSPEPSIA & GENERAL DEBILITY.

Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,

NERVOUS DISEASES, LIVER COMPLAINT

and are a preventive of Chills and Fever.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY & BLADDER.

All yield to their powerful efficacy.

ARE GOOD FOR THE MENTAL ORGANIZATION

Are an antidote to change of Water and Diet.

THEY WILL RESTORE YOUTHFUL VIGOR

to the wasted frame, and correct all

IRREGULARITY OF THE BOWELS.

Will save days of suffering to the sick, and

CURES NEVER WELL PEOPLE.

The grand Panacea for all the ills of life.

TRY ONE BOTTLE

The Standard BITTERS OF GERMANY — PHYSICIANS THERE PRESCRIBE IT IN THEIR PRACTICE

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS In Young or Old, Married or Single, these Bitters are unequalled and have often been the means of saving life.

TRY ONE BOTTLE.

ADRIAN & VOLLERS,

Wholesale Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

jan 2 deod-1yw

PROSPECTUS

— OF —

THE PIONEER.

The undersigned propose to commence the publication of a newspaper at Florence, Darlington county, South Carolina, about the 10th of December next, provided we can procure the names of six hundred (600) subscribers in the meantime. This paper will be called

THE PIONEER,

and will be devoted to the INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE. It will be a live, spicy paper, discoursing in a bold outspoken manner upon all the general topics of the day.

In politics the paper will be Conservative, though our motto, "Justice to All," will be strictly adhered to. We shall strive every week to give our readers a full and accurate account of all matters of interest. but the Local Department shall receive special attention.

With a perfect knowledge of the mechanical department, together with some experience as editorial writers, we think we can safely promise our patrons a paper that will compare most favorably with the best newspapers in the State. We shall seek to foster and promote the best interests of the people of our immediate section, and that which is most beneficial to the whole country at large.

We shall have a Literary Department which will be supplied from the very best of our literary exchanges. Our Agricultural department will receive special attention, and to that department we respectfully invite contributions from all farmers of practical experience.

In short, it will be a newspaper for the million, giving information to all classes of readers A prominent feature in our paper will be a full and correct report of the markets and telegraphic dispatches.

In order to place our paper within reach of all we will put our subscription at $2 per annum, to be paid on receipt of the first paper.

For the present all communications and business letters should be addressed to us at this place.

W. W. McDIARMID,
W. B. PETERSON,
Editors and Proprietors,
Lumberton, N. C.

oct 31 339-d3t&wtf

WILMINGTON NORTH CAROLINA

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICERS.

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G. W. WILLIAMS, of Williams & Murchison.
ELI MURRAY, of E. Murray & Co.
A. J. DEROSSET, of DeRosset & Co.
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ALEX. SPRUNT, British Vice-Consul, of Sprunt & Hinson.
P. MURPHY, Attorney at Law.
J. D. WILLIAMS, of J. D. Williams & Co., Fayetteville
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SPECIAL FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES.

1st. No restriction on Residence or Travel.

2d. No extra charge on the lives of Females.

3d. Policies Incontestible after Five Years.

4th. The rates of Interest on the Funds of the Company higher than those on the Funds of Companies located in other States, thu insuring larger Dividends to Policy Holders.

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6th. The Company is established on a solid and permanent basis, steps having been taken to increase the Capital Stock to $500,000.

7th. **All the Funds of the Company are Invested in this State and Circulated among our own People.** This fact should commend the Company, above all others, to North Carolinians. It is well known that hundreds of thousands of Dollars of Life Premiums are annually sent North to enrich Northern Capitalists, thus continually draining our people of immense amounts which should be kept at home. On this ground the friends of this Company confidently appeal to every son of the Old North State, and ask their support for this **Home Institution**, which, while it offers substantially all the advantages of Northern Companies, helps to build up **Home Interests.**

JAMES D. BROOKS,
General Supervising Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

THOS. GRÆME Local Agent.

april 5th, 1872. 162—

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

— OF —

Wilmington, N. C.

CHARTERED JULY, 1866

Authorized Capital

$500,000!

Capital Paid in

$250,000!

OFFICERS:

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A. K. WALKER.... Cashier.

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This Bank having increased its Capital to Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollar now offers increased facilities to its patrons.

Discounts, Promissory Notes and Foreign and Domestic Bills of Exchange.

Buys and sells Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c.

Issues Certificates of Deposit, bearing interest. payable on demand.

Sells Checks at par on New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore; Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond, Raleigh, Newbern, Fayetteville, Charleston, and other points North and South.

Makes collections in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.

☞ Deposit Accounts respectfully solicited from Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics and others, subject to check at sight.

june 12 219-na6m&weh

FOR SALE!

A valuable Plantation and Turpentine Land. A thousand Acres in all; a healthy locality; good range for stock, and a mile from tidewater. The Turpentine Trees are among the best; about three tasks already cut, and as many more uncut.

Persons desirous of purchasing please call and examine.

P. MONTAGUE.

Lillington, New Hanover county, N. C.

nov 14 351-d1t&w2t*

Turpentine Land

FOR SALE

Near the City of Wilmington, N.

75,000 *ROUND TREES*

We offer for sale the tract of Land lying about two miles south of Wilmington, being the Eastern part of the Summer Hill Tract, and containing

1,221 4-10 ACRES.

Mr. James Brocket, corner of Second Church streets, will show the land to any sons desiring to purchase.

For terms apply to

CRONLY & MORRIS.

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Bank of New Hanover.

CAPITAL, $150,000

I. B. GRAINGER.... President
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This Bank is now open for the transaction of business.

Exchange for sale at par on New York, Baltimore, &c., &c. Deposits received. Sells Exchange in sums to suit on Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, &c.

Gives all the Advantages of a Savings Bank, by issuing certificates of deposit bearing interest.

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feb 4 10-d&w-tf



THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remine the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. B. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAM'L G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

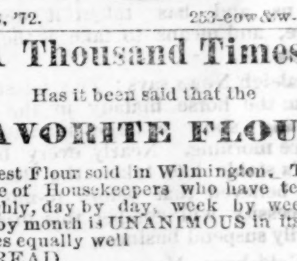
Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore, *Sole Proprietors.*

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 8 College Place, New York

Wholesale Agent.



july 23, '72. 253-eow&w-1yeh

A Thousand Times

Has it been said that the

FAVORITE FLOUR

is the best Flour sold in Wilmington. The experience of Housekeepers who have tested it thoroughly, day by day, week by week, and month by month is UNANIMOUS in its favor. It makes equally well

BREAD,
ROLLS,
BISCUIT and
PASTRY.

There is more of the Favorite Flour used by families in Wilmington than of any other brand and the reason is simply because

IT IS THE BEST.

We are the sole owners of this Brand of Flour and offer it in Barrels, half Barrels, and in Bags of any desired quantity. Every package of the Favorite Flour that leaves our store has our name on it, whether Barrels or Bags, and if not what we represent it the purchaser will oblige us by reporting it.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front Street.

50 BBLS CHOICE RED APPLES,

Citron, Currants, Raisins, Figs, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Prunes, Jellies, Jams, Preserves, Oranges.

CHAS. D. MYERS & CO.,
7 North Front St.

nov 10 348

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

STATE NEWS.

Greensboro' has 14 lawyers.

Election returns come in very slowly.

Tarboro is to have a dancing school.

O'Conor got one vote in Greensboro'.

Cotton 17¼ to 17¾ cents at Wadesboro.

Heavy rains, last week, in Iredell county.

Goldsboro is talking about a gas company.

No fatal cases, as yet, among the horses in Raleigh.

The Raleigh merchants are preparing for ox-horses.

The Raleigh Sentinel calls for a public reading room.

The Tarboro Bank Building is to be sold on the 23d instant.

Only one death, as yet, among the horses in Goldsboro.

The Yarborough House "waggage bag-on" is drawn by oxen.

The Newbern Times fears that the horse malady is in that city.

Col. Thos. P. Alston, a citizen of Warren county, died a few days since.

Col. Mehaffey, living near Newton, raised on eight acres of land 550 bushels of corn.

Eight hundred men are employed on the air-line road from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C.

The young men of Wilson have concluded to have a tournament on or about the 27th instant.

Jim Alexander killed Caleb Henry, both colored, at a corn shucking near Salisbury, last Friday night.

Rev. Jas. Reid, Superintendent of Public Instruction, elect, died at Greensboro' suddenly on Friday evening.

Gov. Caldwell has commissioned C. R. Thomas as Congressman from the 2nd District to the 43rd Congress.

Mr. John B. Hussey, of Catawba, withdraws as a candidate for Reading Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Dr. Benbow is having constructed in his hotel, at Greensboro', electric ennunciators after the most approved style.

Mr. W. J. Uzzell, father of Mr. W. H. Uzzell, of the Raleigh News, died very suddenly on Thursday, in Petersburg.

Col. S. D. Pool, of the Newbern Journal of Commerce, is a candidate for Principal Clerk of the House of Representatives.

The ladies of St. Stephens' Church, in Goldsboro, are to have a "neck-tie festival" next Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

The State Council of the Friends of Temperance of North Carolina will meet in Fayetteville, on Wednesday next, the 15th, at 10 a. m.

The Battleboro' Advance says: Mr. J. R. Moore, of Nash, informs us that he has made this year seventy-five bales of cotton on seventy-five acres of land. This is hard to beat

The Raleigh News says: Hornet, the celebrated buggy horse of Col. Tucker, reached his 21st year in October last, was never sick a day in his life, and is said to be eppihippic proof.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Companies of the Fourth Artillery, stationed at this post, we learn, will leave next week for the Pacific coast, California or Alaska, it is not known which.

The Magnolia Advertiser says: J. W. Swinson, Esq., of this township, planted one-sixth of an acre of sugar cane, from which he has made fifty-six gallons of syrup, worth $1 per gallon.

The Newbern Times says: We are pleased to note that E. R. Stanly, Esq., President of the A. & N. C. Railroad, is improving very rapidly and will be able to resume business in a short time.

W. H. Uzzell, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Raleigh News, was summoned on Thursday morning to the bedside of his father, who, we are pained to say, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Petersburg, Va.

The Hillsboro Recorder says: Mr. Jno. White, of Chapel Hill, writes us that he raised this year on his lot two sweet potatoes weighing each 8 pounds 8 ounces. Elmore Woods raised one weighing seven pounds twelve ounces.

The Tarboro Southerner says the polls in that township on Tuesday last disclosed the fact that a number of illegal votes were cast by negro boys under 21 years of age, all of whom had registered a few days previous to the election.

The Raleigh News says: The official returns from the counties come in slowly. As far as heard from, the indications are that Grant's vote will fall at least ten thousand under the Caldwell vote, and Greeley twenty thousand below Judge Merrimon.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: Mr. Julius Gray presented the Fire Company and Hook and Ladder Company last week with $200 as a recognition of the services rendered when his residence was burned. We take pleasure in recording such acts of liberality.

The Greensboro Patriot says: We saw on our streets Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Permar, an old gentleman 88 years of age, who had come to vote and set an example to the laggards. There are but few, unfortunately for us, of these old-time patriots left. We wish there were more of them.

The Raleigh News says: Rev. James Reid, the so-called Superintendent of Public Instruction, was taken violently ill on the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., while *en route* to this city yesterday evening. On his arrival he was borne to the Cottage Hotel, where he is now lying quite ill.

The Goldsboro' Journal says: An outhouse on the farm of P. H. Sasser, Esq., about a quarter of a mile from the city, in which was stored a few bales of cotton, was burned to the ground at an early hour on Friday morning last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of incendiarism.

The Statesville American says: Mr. Toney Wilson, of Ohio, who was returning home from a trip South to sell tobacco, and had stopped at the house of a relative in this place, last Wednesday, with his team, and while attending to the horses, was kicked by one of them and died a short while afterward.

The Wadesboro Argus says: On Tuesday there was in our office a Mr. J. A. Saunders, living in this county, who paid for the Argus the 29th time. He commenced with the first issue (1843) so he informs us, and has taken it steadily ever since, and means to take it the balance of his life.

The Raleigh News says: The latest reports from the horse malady in the city last evening show a large increase of cases since morning. Nearly every horse in Wynn's stable has taken the disease, and it is believed that before to-morrow night necessity will compel this firm to temporarily suspend business.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: We hear it rumored on our streets that the horse epidemic, the laryngitis, has made its appearance in this place. There are a number of horses here, said to have all the symptoms of the disorder, but many of those familiar with such matters treat them as a species of distemper or cold.

The Raleigh Era says: The Conference of the African M. E. Zion Church, will meet in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 27th of this month. Rev. J. W. Hood, who has lately been elected a Bishop of this church, will preside. The Conference includes 106 members, and they represent about 23,000 members. The territory included in the Conference is the larger portion of this State.

The Raleigh News says: The horse epidemic continues to excite our citizens by its rapid spread and its injurious effects upon the city trade. Several farmers were in the city yesterday offering $8 per day for teams to haul their cotton into town, as they were afraid to bring their own teams where the disease was raging. But few wagons were at the market yesterday, and supplies were necessarily cut short. All the wood hauled into the city from the country was drawn by oxen.

One of W. C. Stronach & Co's drays was drawn by oxen yesterday. Other grocers and cotton factors have oxen in readiness, and it is but reasonable to suppose that every dray in the city will be drawn by this "slow but sure" means before Saturday night.

The Salisbury Watchman says: The performance of Miss Jeannie Patterson at this place was admirable. We were under the impression that some of the notices of the press, concerning her readings and recitations, had been extravagant; but, after hearing and seeing her, we are prepared to endorse all that we have read of her charming and interesting performances.

The Winston Sentinel says: One of the Jurors selected by Deputy Marshal Masten to represent Forsyth county in the Federal Court at Greensboro', took the money he received for his public services and traveled West in company with one of his neighbor's daughters—leaving a wife and several children behind—four of them sick. The *Sentinel* calls it "loyal eccentricity."

The Salem Press says: The partridge trade promises to be as brisk as usual, a firm in this place having received an order from England for a thousand pair of live partridges. These birds are intended to help stock the downs and stubble-fields of merry England, at the expense and injury of our own farms, as "bob white" destroys a great many insects which would otherwise prey upon the younger winter wheat and other crops during the year.

The Wadesboro Argus says: We were shown yesterday by Mr. M. C. Long, from the vicinity of Lilesville, a mammoth corn cob the shelled corn from which weighed 1¼ pounds. The cob weighed a quarter of a pound, was 11 inches in length, and 5¾ inches in circumference. The pith of the cob was large enough for a good size mouse to have made a "home." Mr. Long says he has a good many more equally as large, which can be seen at his house.

Oh! the rarity
Of Radical Judicial Charity!

Jesse Crisp, a powerful, full blooded negro, a perfect gorilla in strength and appearance, made a most unprovoked, wanton and deadly assault upon Mr. Lee, of Orange county, striking him on the forehead and face, cutting open his chin, breaking his jaw and knocking out several of his teeth. He was found guilty at Orange court last week, and fined by Judge Tourgee the enormous sum of $10, and was not imprisoned! *Per contra*, Cole, a white man, who was found guilty of assaulting Shields, another white man, the affair being a trifling one and no damage done, was fined $75, and costs by the same *impartial* Judge. The Hillsboro' *Recorder* is responsible for the above facts.

The Raleigh Sentinel says that the Philadelphia chemist has made a report of his analysis of the stomach of the late Rev. Dr. Smith. He found a slight trace of poison in the stomach. He also found strychnine in the tumbler and on the spoon. The latter had been used for taking cough mixture, and as some of it still adhered to the spoon, a portion of the poison was easily retained. The coroner's jury held a meeting on Wednesday night. They adjourned to meet again next Tuesday.

The Raleigh News says: Left last evening on the 6½ train westward bound, Hon. William M. Shipp, Attorney-General of North Carolina, and his bride of an hour, erst Miss Maggie T. Iredell, of this city, daughter of the late Governor Iredell.—They were married at 5 P. M., at the residence of the brother-in-law of the bride, Dr. Charles E. Johnson, on Hillsboro street. Rev. Dr. Mason pronounced the solemn and beautiful ceremony of the Episcopal church, in the presence of a few of the particular friends of the family.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

About Memphis—Her Fourth Annual Fair—Her Exposition—Appearance by Gaslight—Music—A Month's Attraction—Crops in Mississippi—The Coming Election.

Dear Journal:—Memphis is growing grandly; growing in fair proportions, growing in improved appearance, growing in channels of communication with the outside world, those arteries as it were, that convey the life blood of commerce and trade to the throbbing heart of the swelling city.

Handsome she is, too, and attractive, not, indeed, like Charleston, our Venice rising from the Sea, clad in the sober vestments, befitting and bespeaking her *antiquity* and high respectability; not like our flower-girdled Columbia of ante-bellum times, but yet attractive in a style of her own—the gushing irrepressible style peculiar to the West. There is Main street, built up in massive stone blocks of five and six stories, and stretching its *business* fronts two miles. There are gigantic wholesale houses, and retail establishments that make their thousands of dollars daily. The great branch houses of Louenstein & Son, Sessel & Son, Craig's vast seed store—all the property of thriving, enterprising Germans. Indeed, the German element enters strongly into those which compose the population of Memphis. The most celebrated restaurant in the city, "Gaston's," is German, one of the finest photograph galleries, "Craver's," is of that caste. Lager beer saloons, of course, abound and are wholesomely reformatory of the old-fashioned, low-down grogeries.

For the last two weeks Memphis has had a crowd of visitors, attracted by her great Fourth Annual Fair, and her grand Mechanical and Industrial Exposition. The former is principally intended to subserve the interests of agriculture; the latter is devoted chiefly to art. The two are auxiliary in their aims, and one does not trench on the sphere of the other. The Fair Grounds are located four miles from the city, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, on which special trains convey visitors to and from the city.

Unlike the three storied building in which the Cape Fear Agricultural Association exhibits its triumphs in agricultural, horticultural and floral art, Memphis has only a one-story building, constructed somewhat on the plan of a double log cabin; and the array of articles hardly compared with the splendid assortment we have seen at the Wilmington Fair. Then there was no tournament, no gifted speakers to address the crowd on the Grand Stand. There was, however, a good display of stock, and the trotters on the race course made good time.

Leaving the Fair we find more to interest us at the Exposition. This is held in a magnificent building of immense size, situated on Jefferson, Fourth and Court streets. It is lighted from the top, and surrounded by two tiers of galleries. The pillars supporting the galleries are wreathed in evergreens, and the stalls or booths are festooned with flowers. One of the first objects that attracts the visitor is a fountain, whose spray falls on artistically heaped native rocks that glittered as if with precious ore. In a jewel case is displayed a "crown of diamonds," and in a stall, draped with a frost-work of laces, is a pyramid of silks, blue, straw color, white and pink. Very few quilts on exhibition, but a profusion of dainty needle work, and a sufficient quantity of condiments, preserves, jellies, sauces, pickles, bread, cake, to prove that the daughters of Tennessee are not behind their Eastern sisters.

The collection of paintings and hot house plants was superb:—and a parcel of maps drawn in pencil by *pupils* of Memphis High Schools evinced unusual Geographical culture and skill. The sixteen years' work of a German, showing the various avocations of men, a world in miniture, cut out of stone, is a great curiosity, but draws no greater crowd than the *headless live* crowing rooster.

The Exposition lighted up by innumerable gas jets is something peculiaraly grand, and to its *night* attractions is added the performance of a brass band. It will be open to visitors until the 15th of November. The cotton crop in Mississippi has turned out better than was anticipated; on the bottom lands much of it will average two-thirds of a bale. The negroes are picking rather better than usual and will likely get the crop in before Christmas. They manifest unusual indifference to the approaching election and sanguin people begin to beleive that Greeley will carry the State. We have not had many heavy frosts, only enough to colour the leaves beautifully, while the still smiling sunshine kisses the coy *late* rosebuds into bloom.

Very respectfully,
V. D. COVINGTON.

Henando, Miss., October, 30th, 1872.

South Carolina Items.

Bishop Howe preaches in Marion on Sunday.

Mr. W. T. Jones, a former resident of Aiken, where his parents at present reside, was recently shot and instantly killed in the town of Baldwin, Miss.

The Marion Crescent says: On Friday, the first day of this month, the gin house of Philip M. Hamer, Esq., was burnt and about 40 bales of cotton were destroyed in it. The fire was caused by a match in the cotton. Loss about $3,000.

The Charleston Republican says: A colored girl was run over on Monday morning near the depot of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad. She had both legs cut off above the knees, and lived but a few hours. The child's name was Amy Dancel aged about eight years.

The Columbia Carolinian says: The gin house of Mr. Edward Davenport, of Newberry county, was burned on Tuesday night last, and twenty-one bales of cotton consumed in the building. It was the work of an incendiary. On the Tuesday previous, too, the kitchen of Mr. Albert Spearman, of Jalapa, Newberry county, was burnt by an incendiary.

The Marion Crescent says: The campmeeting at Centenary, which began on the 31st ult., and ended yesterday, was one of unusual interest. The attendance was very large—on Sunday reaching among thousands. Much religious interest was evidenced and a great deal of good was effected. Some 35 or 40 persons professed conversion and about 25 were added to the church.

The Baptist State Convention will convene at Darlington on Thursday, November 21st. Rev. Dr. Winkler is to preach the Introductory Sermon, according to the appointment made at the last session. Rev James C. Furman, D.D., is to preach the Missionary Sermon. Churches and Associations are requested to send up their contributions for printing the minutes of the Convention.

The Charleston Courier says: Mr. Jas. Abercromie, Jr., only son of the Rev. Mr. Jas. Abercromie, of the Episcopal Church at Lockport, New York, died at Aiken, S. C., on Saturday last. The deceased had recently graduated with high distinction, at Hobart College, Geneva, and at the time of his death was a candidate for the holy calling of his father. He had been brought to Aiken by his father for the benefit of his health.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: Governor Scott has pardoned Harvin Vandiver, of Anderson county, who was recently sentenced by Judge Orr to be hung in January next, for being with one Davenport, of the same county, engaged in the murder of a young man named Meeks, in 1865. Vandiver is upwards of 70 years of age, and has been a Baptist minister. He is respectably connected, and his father was a revolutionary soldier. It is not generally believed in the community where the murder was committed, that Vandiver planned the crime or directly participated in it.

The Sumter News says: Thomas B. Fraser, Esq., had his gin house, located about ten miles from this place, and containing three bales of cotton, one of his own and two belonging to colored men, residing on his premises, completely destroyed by an accidental fire, on the night of Monday, the 4th instant, with all the machinery and gearing attached to it. There was no insurance on either the building, machinery or cotton, and his loss is about $700 outright. The gin house was perfectly new, his old one having been burned two years ago, by the hand of an incendiary.

The Marlboro' Times says: We regret to learn that Mr. Philip M. Hamer, one of the most worthy citizens of our county, had his gin-house burned on last Friday, the 1st instant. There were about forty bales of cotton in it, all of which was totally lost except about ten bales. His loss was about $3,500. We are glad to learn, however, that about one-third of his crop was not in the building destroyed. The fire was purely accidental, as the man in charge of the gin was reliable. It occurred about 3 o'clock p. m., while the gin was in operation, and was caused either by a match or by the friction of the saws and ribs.

The Columbia Phoenix learns from a gentleman who arrived in that city yesterday, the 6th inst., an account of some high-handed measures which were resorted to by a petty United States official, Marshal Mahoney, who went up from Newberry, accompanied by a squad of soldiers and thirty-six negroes, and visited the precinct at Goshen Hill, in Union county. The supervisors of election declined to allow the negros to vote, but Mahoney swore they should vote, and vote they did. He also compelled nearly all the colored voters at the precinct to vote for Byron. Having accomplished his object at Goshen Hill, he left four or five soldiers there, and proceeded to Santuc, where the same measures were resorted to.

The Spartanburg Spartan says: On last Thursday night Henry Pehoof was stabbed and killed by Montgomery Bishop. The murder occurred in front of the dwelling of the murdered man, in the northern part of this county. The particulars of the sad affair, so far as we have heard them, are briefly these: Mr. Pehoof was at the camp of a wagoner, who had stopped in front of his house, and while there Montgomery Bishop, with two others, came down the road and stopped at the camp. Bishop was drunk. He struck a little grandson of Pehoof's, who was present, and threatened him with further violence, when Mr. Pehoof did or said something which caused Bishop to stab him in the left breast, of which he died in a few minutes. Mr. Pehoof was sober, and according to the information we have received, was attempting to prevent Bishop from injuring his little grandson. They were on good terms with each other, and the sad occurrence, like four-fifths of the murders that occur in the land, is to be attributed alone to whisky.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The Charleston District Conference of this church has just closed its session, which met at Cypress Camp ground, near Ridgeville, S. C. The Rev. W. P. Mouzon, President; Rev. J. J. Workman, Secretary; Rev. C. C. Fishburne, assistant. During the session the following reports were received, all churches being heard from except Spring street church, Charleston. There are sixty-nine churches in the district in which the Bible is preached regularly every Sabbath. The white members number four thousand one hundred and sixty-seven, the colored, one hundred and sixty-five, being an increase of four hundred and twenty-five members, and six hundred and one conversions are reported.

The churches are in a flourishing condition, fifty-seven Sunday Schools are at work which have two hundred and forty officers and teachers, and number seventeen hundred and twenty-one scholars. During the past year no minister has died. The aggregate value of the churches is eighty-four thousand and sixty-five dollars, with seven parsonages at fourteen thousand, four hundred dollars. The South Carolina Conference meets in December at Anderson, South Carolina.

"Keep 'em alive; keep 'em alive," said an old physician to his young brother practitioner; "dead men pay no bills."

The Church Herald, of London, says that a set of Eucharistic vessels are about to be sent out, by the Guild of St. Alban, to the Rev. Dr. Steere, now in charge of the Mission at Zanzibar, as a testimony of regard and esteem.

General O. O. Howard has just returned from his second mission to the Indians, and reports having succeeded as well as Mr. Vincent Colyer did last season, in inducing old Cochise, once an Apacha chief, to forsake the snows of the mountain and accept hospitality from the Government on the reservations for the winter. Fortunately, the General brought no Indian "braves" with him on this occasion.

A postmaster in New Jersey, whose salary has been increased by the recent readjustment of salaries, by some $70, writes to the Department that he thinks the amount greater than the business of the office will warrant, and says he will be perfectly content to receive the amount previously fixed as his compensation.

A train on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railraod was thrown from the track on Thursday, one mile east of Sanborn, Ind., by a plank maliciously placed across the track. The engine was wrecked, and the engineer, D. Messenheimer, and the fireman, Arthur Hamlin, were instantly killed.

Arthur Hood, R. K. Hines and O. A. Lochrand, commissioners appointed by a decree of Glynn Superior court, advertise for sale, at Brunswick, on the first Tuesday in January next, the Brunswick and Albany railroad, extending from the harbor at Brunswick, to the city of Eufaula, Alabama, a distance of 240 miles, with its right of way, equipments and property, real and personal, and franchises and privileged The road is in running order for 170 miles. The iron alone on the road is estimated at $1,750,000.—*Chronicle & Sentinel.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.—In the space of three months the National Note Company have made over 143,000,000 stamps of all denominations, valued at over $4,000,000. During the present year 520,000,000 have been completed, those made in January numbering 76,000. Thirty-eight and a half millions have been completed in a week, thirteen millions in a single day. Three times as many three cent stamps are used as all other denominations combined, after them the one cent, and then the two and six cent. The last weekly return of the Company showed a manufacture of over 14,000,000 of finished stamps.

What was it?

About twelve miles South of Huntsville, Madison county, on the Schult, says the Fayetteville (Ark) News, occurred the most wonderful and startling phenomenon that has ever been witnessed by the citizens of that neighborhood. Near the farm of Captain Smith, Sheriff of the county, some of the citizens were startled by a frightful noise like the rushing of a mighty cannon ball through the air. On looking up they discovered something that looked like a solid column of fire passing with tremendouse velocity through the air, with a whirring, hissing sound, something like that of a shell, but many-fold louder. It appeared to be from eight to ten feet long, and from four to five feet in diameter, but it was passing with such swiftness that it may have been many times larger than it appeared. When first discovered it seemed to be several hundred feet above the earth and was inclining in its course toward the ground, profusely emitting great sparks of fire. About a minute or two after it passed out of sight, an awful explosion was heard, which shook the earth for miles around, and was heard at a distance of fifteen miles. The truth of this story is vouched for by Captain Smith, Mr. Paulls, S. P. Smith, Mr. Tassey, and other prominent citizens of the neighborhood.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE BIBLE AGENT.—The Rev. P. A. Strobel, Bible Agent for the State, has requested us to publish the following appointments:

Ashboro', Randolph county, Sunday, November 10th.

Pittsboro', Chatham county, Tuesday, November 12th, 7 p. m

Toomer, Harnett county, Thursday, November 14th, 7 p. m.

Carthage, Moore county, Sunday, November 17th.

Wadesboro', Anson county, Tuesday, November 19th, 7 p. m.

Rockingham, Richmond county, Sunday, November 24th.

Lumberton, Robeson county, Tuesday, November 26th, 7 p. m.

Elizabethtown, Bladen county, Thursday, November 28th, 7 p. m.

Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Sunday, December 1st.

Clinton, Sampson county, Tuesday, December 3d, 7 p. m.

Kenansville, Duplin county, Thursday, December 5th, 7 p. m.

Wilmington, Sunday, December 8th.

———, Onslow county, Tuesday, December 10th, 7 p. m.

Smithville, Brunswick county, Thursday, December 12th, 7 p. m.

Whiteville, Columbus county, Sunday, December 15th.

The Wilmington *Star*, Wadesboro' and Lumberton papers, and others favorable to the Bible cause, will please copy.

KITCHEN MARKET.—Beef 10 to 15 cts per lb; veal 15 to 16 cts per lb; pork 15 cts per lb; mutton 12 to 16 cts per lb; venison 12½ cts per lb; tripe 20 cts per bunch; beef heels 5 to 10 cts each; sausage 25 cts per lb; hogshead cheese 20 cts per lb; grown fowls $1 per pair; half grown do. 75 cts per pair; wild ducks 75 cts per pair; eggs 35 cts per dozen; fish 20 to 50 cts per bunch; mullet roe 50 to 60 cents per dozen; sweet potatoes 25 cts per peck; Irish do. 40 cts per peck; beets, carrots, and onions, each, 60 cts per peck; cabbage 10 to 20 cts per head, okra 5 to 10 cts per dozen; Savoy beans 20 cts per quart; field peas 10 cts per quart; turnips 10 cts per bunch; tomatoes 10 cts per quart; red peppers 10 cts per string; new peanuts 50 cts per peck; apples 50 to 60 cts per peck; oysters 20 to 50 cts per quart; new rice 15 to 20 cts per quart; oranges 50 cts per dozen, bananas 50 cts. to $1 per dozen.

IF you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth tastes bad, poor appetite and tongue coated, you are suffering from Torpid Liver or "Billiousness," and nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by all Druggists.

A Delightful Surprise—Ladies whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try Hagan's Magnolia Balm as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change; whether the blemish is desired to remove the sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural pallor, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears, does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots, or patches, is replaced by a uniform, pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

nov 9 347-d1weod&w1t

Avoid Consumption

No enemy to the human race is more to be dreaded and is more insidious in its approaches than the too fatal destroyer of health and happiness of myriads—"Consumption in its ghastly form." The duty of all is to guard against its first advances. This may be done by the timely use of Dr. Tutt's Expectorant.

BOSTON, February 9, 1870.

Dr. Wm. H. Tutt:

Dear Sir—Will you please inform me at what druggist, in New York, I can get your Expectorant, as I can use some of it to advantage, having seen the effect of it on a friend of mine? I am fully satisfied that it has but to be tried to establish its merits. It works like magic. What is your wholesale price, delivered in New York? Let me know where it can be had for the present in New York, and I will communicate further with you at another time.

Very truly yours,
W. H. BARRON,
96 Summer street.

Dr. Tutt's Hair Dye is sold Everywhere.

nov 9 347-deod1w&w1t

TELEGRAPHIC.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Cholera in Central Europe.

DRESDEN, Nov. 9.

There are six cases of cholera here; three fatal. Two were Americans, a child and a young lady. The police authorities say it is only cholera morbus. The first case came from Pesth.

ELECTION SUMMARY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.

Texas has gone largely Democratic, and elects four out of six Congressmen.

Should the same losses and gains occur in the midland portions of Virginia, Grant will carry the State by about 3,000 majority.

Greeley's majority in Baltimore will not reach 1,500. The delegation stands four Democrats and two Republicans.

The New York Tribune concedes Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee to Grant, and claims Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland and Missouri. Texas is doubtful. It gives Grant 42,000 majority in Ohio, and 129,000 majority in Pennsylvania.

The result in California and Nevada is very significant. Coughlan, Republican candidate, of railroad monopoly, for Congress, who is defeated by Lattrell, Liberal and Democrat, ran 3,698 behind his ticket. Page, Republican, another railroad candidate, who is elected, ran behind Grant over 4,000. The Central railroad interest named both of these candidates. In this city the railroad question was taken entirely out of politics. In Nevada, Kimball, for Congress, who has a good record against the railroad monopoly, although a Democrat, is elected, while the State gives 2,000 majority for Grant, and J. T. Jones, who is opposed to railroad monopoly secures the U. S. Senatorship.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The horse malady has reached Albany, Ga., and two deaths have occurred.

The steamer Kate was two years old and cost $195,000 She was insured for $ 0,000, belonged to Miles Owen, of Memphis and can be raised.

The editor and proprietor of the Chicago Evening Journal has been fined for contempt of Court. Comment upon a pending trial was the alleged cause.

It is stated that John M. Langston, colored, of Ohio, will succeed Solicitor Bristow. Congressman Bingham succeeds Curtin, as Minister to Russia.

Cardinal Luigi Amat, Vice Chancellor of the Roman Church, is dead.

The stockholders of the Washington *Patriot* have resolved to suspend publication on Monday.

The Kate Putnam Comedy Troupe have just completed a brilliant engagement at the National Theatre, Washington City, and depart for a Southern tour.

There is no abatement of the horse malady in Chicago. It has also reached Cincinnati. There are a few cars running in Washington drawn by four feeble horses.

Delegates representing all of the Southern steamboat trades, leave New York to day to attend a general convention of steamboat men, to be held at Cairo, on the 14th.

A dispatch from Helena says that the cargo of the steamer Katie will be saved, except the cotton in the hold, which will be slightly damaged, but ultimately saved. The machinery and furniture and the state-room doors of the boat are all that can be saved.

Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.

The bank statement shows one and five-eighths of a million loss in reserves; decrease in loans five-eighths of a million; increase of specie one and a half million; decrease in legal tenders three and a half million; decrease of deposit one million.

ELECTION SUMMARY.

Returns from Tennessee, Missouri and Illinois.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Nov. 9.—Brown is elected Governor by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. The majority for Greeley is 8,000. Whetham is elected in the sixth District. The Republicans and Independents have the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 9.—Ninety-one counties give Greeley 23,000 majority. The Democratic majority on joint ballot is 56 and 8 Democratic members of Congress.

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov. 9.—Grant's majority in the State is about 56,000. The Republicans have 37 majority on joint ballot.

VIRGINIA.

Suicide of a Recluse.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9.

Col. Titus C. Rice, a recluse, who has been living in an old barge here since the war, committed suicide last night about 9 o'clock by shooting himself through the head with a heavy rifle. Some twenty years ago he was a prominent citizen of Richmond and was Colonel of the famous Black Horse Cavalry. During the war he acted as a government pilot on James river. He was a native of Connecticut, and was about seventy years old.

MEXICO.

The Mexican Commission.

MATAMORAS, Nov. 9.

A letter received here from President Lerdo and the Minister of Foreign Relations, state that the Mexican Frontier Commission will strictly investigate the complaints as to the cattle stealing, and that the Mexican government will aid that of the U. S. government in putting an end to all disturbances. The Mexican government is resolved to foster internal improvements, to connect Mexico and the U. S., and to encourage foreign immigration.

SPECIAL.

ASTHMA.—Any medicine which will alleviate the Paroxysms of this dreadful disease will be hailed with joy by thousands of sufferers. The certificates which accompany Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy are from the most reliable sources, and attest to its wonderful power, even in the most severe cases. Joseph Burnett & Co., proprietors, Boston.

We Have Frequently Heard mothers say they would not be without Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, from the birth of the child until it has finished with the teething siege, under any consideration whatever.

Free Advertising.—From family to family, from city to city, from State to State, the fame of Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters as a specific for all derangements of the stomach, bowels and liver, is continually extending. Its voluntary missionaries are innumerable, and public enthusiasm in its favor spreads faster than a prairie fire.

Risley's Buchu is a reliable Diuretic and Tonic for all derangements of the urinary and genital organs. The genuine, as formerly sold by Haviland, Harral & Risley and their branches, is now prepared by H. W. Risley, the originator and Proprietor; and the trade supplied by his successors, Morgan & Risley, New York.

Don't Slight Your Teeth.—Remember that upon their labor the health of the stomach depends. Keep them perfect, and in order to do so, manipulate them with a brush dipped in the fragrant Sozodont, once or twice a day.

Pratt's Astral Oil has a world-wide reputation as the surest and best illuminating oil Over two million gallons have been sold for the past two years, from which no accidents of any description have occurred. Send for circular. Oil House of Charles Pratt, Established 1770, New York.

The Secret of Beauty. What is it? no longer asked, for the world of fashion and all the ladies know that is produced by using a delightful and harmless toilet preparation known as G. W. Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Its beautifying effects are truly wonderful. Depot, 5 Gold Street, N. Y.

Thurston's Ivory Pearl Tooth Powder.—The best article known for cleansing and preserving the teeth and gums. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. F. C. Wells & Co., New York.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also, as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other intermittent fevers. The Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

Carbolic Salve, recommended by Physicians as the great Healing compound. Price 25 cents per box. John F. Henry, Sole Proprietor, College Place, New York.

Christadoro's Hair Dye stands unrivalled in the world. No lady or gentleman of discrimination uses any other. It is the most perfect, reliable and effective Hair Dye in the world. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New York.

Svapnia, or opium purified, the most perfect anodyne in the market, made by process of Dr. I. M. Bigelow, Detroit Medical College. Is always uniform in strength, which is rarely the case in other preparations of Opium.

Who Will Suffer?—It is now 24 years since Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment was put before the public; warranting it to cure Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Old Sores, Pains in the Limbs, Back and Chest, and it has never failed. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, 10 Park Place New York.

oct 1 313-deod&w1m

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE

This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world. Perfectly Harmless, Reliable and Instantaneous. No disappointment. No Ridiculous Tints or Unpleasant Odor. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natural Brown. Does not Stain the Skin, but leaves the Hair Clean, Soft and Beautiful. The only safe and Perfect Dye. Sold by all Druggists. Factory 16 Bond Street, New York.

april 24, 1872. 177-d-eod&wly

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York,
Agents for the United States.

oct 29, 1872 337-1y-eodch

VINEGAR BITTERS

PURELY VEGETABLE FREE FROM ALCOHOL
DR. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
EUREKA
VINEGAR BITTERS

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & Co., Druggists & Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 34 Commerce St., N. Y.

MILLIONS Bear Testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

Vinegar Bitters are not a vile **Fancy Drink**, Made of **Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors,** doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, **free from all Alcoholic Stimulants.** They are the **GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE,** a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing, also, the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and of all the Visceral Organs.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid Liver and Bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE, and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

may 14

Agents—Wanted

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., or St. Louis, Mo. 4w

AGENTS WANTED. SOMETHING New, 6 salable articles, sell at sight. Catalogues and one sample free. N. Y. Manut'g Co., 21 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

DON'T

Be deceived, but for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but the only scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases is when chemically combined with other well known remedies, as in these TABLETS, and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the menbrane these TABLETS should be freely used; their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, *never neglect a cold*, it is easily cured in its incipient state, when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic Tablets as a specific.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
18 Platt St., New York,
Sol Agent for United States.

4w

Price 25 cents a box. Send for circular.

"HAND STAMPS" all varieties. Circulars free. Agents wanted. W. H. H. DAVIS & Co., Manut's, 79 Nassau St., N. Y. 4w

Builders Send stamp for illustrated Catalogue on Building. A. J. BICKNELL & CO., 27 Warren St., N. Y. 4w

Free to Book Agents.

An Elegantly Bound Canvassing Book for the best and cheapest Family Bible ever published, will be sent free of charge to any book agent. It contains nearly **500** fine Scripture illustrations, and agents are meeting with unprecedented success. Address, stating experience, etc., and we will show you what our agents are doing. **National Publishing Company,** Memphis, Tenn., or Atlanta, Georgia. 4w

WANTED—*Experienced Book Agents and Canvassers,* in all parts of the U. S. to sell THE MEMOIR OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. ☞ No book heretofore published in this country, throws so much light upon our Constitutional and Political History. It is a work of extraordinary interest and of permanent value to the Historian, the Lawyer, the Statesman, the Politician, and every class of intelligent readers. ☞ Sold by subscription only—Exclusive Territory given.

For terms, for Life of TANEY—Life of GEN. LEE, &c., address at once, MURPHY & CO., Publishers, Baltimore. 4w

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On the line of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD. **12,000,000** acres of the best Farming and Mineral Lands in America.

3,000,000 Acres in Nebraska, in the Platte Valley, now for sale.

Mild Climate, Fertile Soil,

for Grain growing and Stock Raising unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

FREE HOMESTEADS FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The best location for Colonies—Soldiers entitled to a Homestead of **160 Acres.**

Send for the new Descriptive Pamphlet, with new maps, published in English, German, Swedish and Danish, mailed free everywhere.

Address, O. F. DAVIS,
4w Land Commissioner U. P. R. R. Co.,
OMAHA, NEB

SHALER'S PATENT PARADE TORCH



for the **CAMPAIGN OF 1872,** is a striking novelty in the torch line. The burning fluid being contained in the packing, prevents all danger of dripping and soiling the clothing, and is perfectly safe in handling. By blowing through a tube in the handle **A COLUMN OF FLAME** is thrown three feet into the air, producing a beautiful and startling effect, and illuminating a wide area. This Torch is *cheaper* and *handier* than any other, and costs to burn only two or three cents per night.

Manufactured and sold by
S. M. AIKMAN & CO.,
261 Pearl Street, New York.

Manufacturers of Ship, Railroad and Hand Lanterns. 4w

DUTY OFF TEAS!

Extra Inducements for Clubs!

SEND FOR NEW CLUB CIRCULAR!

Which contains full explanations of Premiums, &c.

THE WAY TO OBTAIN OUR GOODS!

Persons living at a distance from New York, can club together, and get them at the same price as we sell them at our Warehouses in New York. In order to get up a club, let each person wishing to join say how much Tea he wants, and select the kind and price from our Price List, as published in our circulars. Write the names, kinds and amounts plainly on a list, and when the club is complete send it to us by mail, and we will put each party's goods in separate packages, and mark the name upon them, with the cost, so there need be no confusion in distribution—each party getting exactly what he orders, and no more. The funds to pay for goods ordered can be sent by drafts on New York, Post Office money orders, or by express. Or, we will, if desired, send the goods by Express, to "*collect on delivery.*"

The Great American Tea Co.
31 & 33 VESEY STREET.
New York City.

P. O. Box 5643. 4w

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JURUBEBA
BLOOD PURIFIER

It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to aid in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters" is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies, but it is a **most powerful Tonic and alterative**, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial result.

Dr. Wells' Extract of JURUBEBA

retains all the medicinal virtues peculiar to the plant and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases. Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c., &c.

Take **Jurubeba** to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the Blood, Dropsical Tendency, General Weakness or Lassitude.

Take it to assist Digestion without reaction, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.

Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful Inflammation of the Bowels.

Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammation.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of malarial, miasmatic or contagious diseases.

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York.
Sole Agents for the United States.

Price $1 per bottle. Send for Circular. 4w

THE KENTUCKY
LIBRARY GIFT CONCERT.

$500,000

IN BANK TO PAY ALL GIFTS.

A Full Drawing in Sight.

$100,000 *FOR ONLY* $10.

At the Second Grand Gift Concert, authorized by special act of the Legislature, in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, unavoidably postponed from September 28th to December 7th, and which positively and unequivocally occurs in Louisville, Ky., Saturday, December 7th, 1872, without further delay on any account whatever, the following cash Gifts are for distribution by lot among the ticket holders:

ONE GRAND GIFT, CASH	$100,000
ONE GRAND GIFT	$50,000
1 cash Gift	$25,000
1 cash Gift	20,000
1 cash Gift	15,000
1 cash Gift	10,000
1 cash Gift	8,000
1 cash Gift	8,000
1 cash Gift	7,000
1 cash Gift	6,000
1 cash Gift	5,000
1 cash Gift	4,000
1 cash Gift	3,000
4 cash Gifts	$2,000 each
15 cash Gifts	1,000 each
20 cash Gifts	900 each
21 cash Gifts	800 each
25 cash Gifts	700 each
35 cash Gifts	600 each
45 cash Gifts	500 each
50 cash Gifts	400 each
60 cash Gifts	300 each
100 cash Gifts	200 each
612 cash Gifts	100 each
TOTAL, 1,000 GIFTS, ALL CASH	$500,000

The money to pay all these gifts is now upon deposit, and set apart for that purpose, in the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, as will be seen by the following certificate of the Cashier:

FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 26, 1872.

This is to certify that there is now on deposit in this bank over half a million of dollars to the credit of the Gift Concert fund, $500,000 of which is held by this bank as Treasurer of the Public Library of Kentucky to pay of all gifts to be awarded at the drawing.

R. S. VEACH, Cashier.

Price of Tickets.

Whole tickets $10; halves, $5; quarters, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $225; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 255 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

The drawing will positively and unequivocally take place December 7th. Agents are peremptorily required to close sales and make returns November 25th, in order to give ample time for the final arrangements. Orders for tickets or applications for circulars should be addressed to

Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky,
Louisville, Kentucky.

oct 16 326-2taw Wed's&Sat'sch

J. R. TOLAR, of N. C. | J. H. HART, fo S. C.

TOLAR & HART,
Commission Merchants,
152 Front Street, New York.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

June 14 22-w6m*

JAMES W. LIPPITT,
WITH
JOHN L. WOOSTER,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, MEDICINES
Fancy Toilet Articles, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Corner Front and Market Streets,
(McLin's Old Stand)
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

may 17, 1872. 18-wly

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—We wish to employ GENTLEMEN AND LADIES to solicit orders for the CELEBRATED IMPROVED BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. STITCH ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES. It will *stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather and ruffle*, and sew from the FINEST NAINSOOK TO BEAVER OVERCOATINGS AND LEATHER. For further particulars address W. A. HENDERSON & CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

july 4, 1872 25-6m

ESTABLISHED IN 1823.

T. W. BROWN,
SUCCESSOR TO
BROWN & ANDERSON,
DEALER IN
FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS
Jewelry, Silverware,
FANCY GOODS, &c. SPECTACLES
TO SUIT ALL AGES.
NO. 37 MARKET STREET.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired.

The Premiums for the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair together with several Special Premiums contracted for and furnished by this House,

dec 22, 1871. 49-wlych

SPECIAL.—GENTLEMEN WISHING VISITING CARDS, would do well to call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

LOTTERY.

$64,260!

Kentucky State Lottery.

Legalized by an act of the Legislature.

The most liberal Lottery ever drawn. Only 7,140 Tickets and 3,080 Prizes!

To be drawn Nov. 30th, 1872, in Covington, Ky.

One Capital Prize of $25,000

[illegible]

3,080 Prizes, amounting to $64,260

Tickets, $12. Halves, $6. Quarters, $3.

☞ Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, and drawn at the time named, under the supervision of sworn Commissioners.

☞ The drawings will be published in the New York, Chicago and Louisville papers.

☞ We will draw a similar scheme the last Saturday of every month during the years 1872 and 1873.

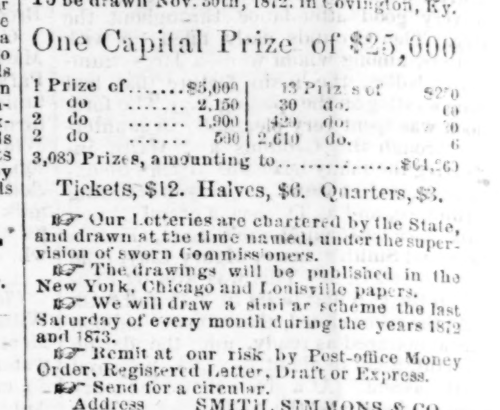
☞ Remit at our risk by Post-office Money Order, Registered Letter, Draft or Express.

☞ Send for a circular.

Address SMITH, SIMMONS & CO.,
Box 827, Covington, Ky.

nov 2 3311-dTu,Thurs,Sat&wly

L. D. SINE'S



ESTABLISHED 1854

GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country!

$60,000

in Valuable Gifts!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S
58th REGULAR MONTHLY
Gift Enterprise,

To be drawn Monday, Nov. 25th, 1872.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF
$5,000 Each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 | Five Prizes $500 | Ten Prizes $100 | EACH IN greenbacks!

[illegible]

Whole number Gifts, 6,000.
Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL TICKETS, to whom Liberal Premiums will be paid.

Single Tickets $1; Six Tickets $5; Twelve Tickets $10; Twenty five Tickets $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the Distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

MAIN OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. Fifth St. CINCINNATI, O.

nov 1 42-wly

HOW
TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY.

Randal H. Foote & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
70 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Member of Stock Exchange and Gold Board.

REFERENCES.—Jay Cooke & Co., Mechanics Banking Association, or any Banking House or Commercial Agency in New York.

N. B.—Pamphlet on "WALL STREET AND ITS OPERATIONS" free on application.

may 3 28-wly

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

sept 13, 1872 35-wly

Boots and Shoes.

We are now receiving our FALL STOCK OF BOOTS and SHOES and ask the attention of buyers.

Reasons why you should trade with us:

We sell nothing but Boots and Shoes.

Our stock is manufactured for us! Consequently we can and do WARRANT EVERY PAIR OF BOOTS AND SHOES WE SELL.

We keep a *FULL ASSORTMENT* for LADIES AND MISSES, MEN AND BOYS

We keep every quality *that is good*—from the cheapest Brogan up to the Finest Hand-sewed Calf Boot, and finest Ladies Kid and Morocco Boot. Give us a call. We guarantee satisfaction.

DUDLEY & ELLIS,
Sign of the Big Boot,
No. 41 Market St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

sept 13 w6m

"THE VERDICT"
GOOD CABLE SCREW WIRE
BOOTS AND SHOES
BETTER THAN PEGGED OR SEWED

sept 20 36-w6mch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relation of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not let lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life. Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications by mail or at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

sept 20 36-w6m

MOTHERS,
WHY DO YOU NEGLECT TO BUY
Silver Tipped Shoes

sept 20 36-w6mch

NOTICE!

Application will be made to the General Assembly for a charter for the North Carolina Medicinal Company.

oct 20 w4t

H. R. KORNEGAY,
Attorney at Law,
KENANSVILLE, N. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Duplin, Wayne Lenoir and Jones.

dec 15th, 1871. 48-wlych